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TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE LOAN DESK FROM BOTH SIDES	<i>Jennie M. Flexner</i>	409
THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF INFORMATION	<i>Angus Fletcher</i>	413
DO BOOKS CARRY INFECTION?		416
A PLEA FOR BIENNIAL CONFERENCES OF THE A. L. A. <i>Clarence E. Sherman</i>		417
GERMAN PRICES IN CONTRAST	<i>A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying</i>	419
SOME AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF FOREIGN-BORN AMERICANS	<i>Grace W. Wood</i>	420
TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP		421
<i>Provisional draft of a report to the A. L. A. Council from the Temporary Library Training Board</i>		
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING LIBRARY	<i>Reba Davis</i>	423
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICE		424
CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY TRAINING		425
FAVORITE CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN SAN ANTONIO . . .	<i>Leah C. Johnston</i>	426
EDITORIAL NOTES		428
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS		429
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE		431
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD		432
CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY		434
AMONG LIBRARIANS		436
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES		438
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES		442
THE CALENDAR		442

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Library Book Outlook

Of the thirty-odd new library books of the past fortnight worth considering three stand out most prominently. In H. G. Wells's new novel, *'The Dream'* (Macmillan, \$2.50) one of the enlightened inhabitants of Utopia shows us ourselves as those other-worldlings see us. William McFee's new novel, *'Race'* (Doubleday, Page, \$2), is said to be a return to the manner and matter of his *'Casuals of the Sea.'* Josephus Daniels' *'Life of Woodrow Wilson'* (Winston, \$2.50) ought to prove valuable and interesting.

Other biographies and autobiographies are: *'Byron in England: His Fame and After-Fame,'* by Samuel C. Chew (Scribner, \$4.50), recording the changes and fluctuations in the critical estimate of the poet; Corra Harris's *'My Book and Heart'* (Houghton Mifflin, \$3), the autobiography of the Circuit-Rider's Daughter, replete with humor and sincere feeling; Maria Jeritza's *'Sunlight and Song'* (Appleton, \$3), narrating the career of the celebrated Metropolitan Opera Company prima donna; Maria Thompson Daviess' *'Seven Times Seven'* (Dodd, Mead, \$3), a heart-interest story of gay good humor, culminating in acknowledged literary achievement; and Walter Sichel's *'The Sands of Time'* (Doran, \$7.50), recollections of and reflections on many famous English personalities.

Travel books include *'The Lake Superior Country,'* by T. Morris Longstreth (917.7, Century, \$3.50), said to be the first book of importance of this region since Agassiz's account was published, in 1848; *'In and under Mexico,'* by Ralph McAllister Ingersoll (917.2, Century, \$2.50), an unusual book, describing a young engineer's experiences with a mine in that country; *'Australia, New Zealand, and Some Islands of the South Seas,'* by Frank G. Carpenter (919, Doubleday, Page, \$4), the latest addition to Carpenter's World Travels series; *'In Primitive New Guinea,'* by J. H. Holmes (919.5, Putnam, \$6.50), based on twenty-five years' residence among native tribes; and *'Your Washington and Mine,'* by Louise P. Latimer (917.5, Scribner, \$2.50), which includes something about the District of Columbia, Mount Vernon, and Arlington.

In history and politics we have *'The Legacy of the Ancient World,'* by W. G. De Burgh (930, Macmillan, \$6), a mass of erudition, written in such a way that the reader is carried from chapter to chapter with unabated zest; *'Islam and the Psychology of the Musulman,'* by André Servier (297, Scribner, \$3.75), an important contribution to the question of granting independence to the Moslems, which the author strongly opposes; *'Adventures in the Near East, 1918-1922,'* by Alfred Rawlinson (940.9, Dodd, Mead, \$3.50), giving illuminating side-lights on the chaotic conditions there; and *'America's Place in the World,'* by H. Adams

Gibbons (327, Century, \$2), written by an authority on the subject.

In literature we find John Masfield's *'The Taking of Helen; and other Prose Selections'* (828, Macmillan, \$1.60), in which the title-piece, previously published in a limited edition, is made available in regular form; *'A Miscellany of Sense and Nonsense from the Writings of Jerome K. Jerome'* (828, Dodd, Mead, \$2.50), the selections having been made by the author; *'I For One,'* by J. B. Priestly (824, Dodd, Mead, \$2.50), a collection of pieces by perhaps the foremost English journalist-essayist writing today; *'The Youngest Drama,'* by Ashley Dukes (808.2, Sergel, \$2.50), studies of fifty dramatists by a prominent English critic; *'The Atlantic Book of Junior Plays,'* edited by Charles S. Thomas (822, Atlantic, \$1.90), suitable for young students; and *'Victorian Poetry,'* by John Drinkwater (821.7, Doran, \$1.25), the latest addition to Doran's Modern Reader's Bookshelf.

Popular science is represented by *'More Wild Folk,'* by Samuel Scoville, Jr. (504, Century, \$2) and by *'The Romance of Plant Hunting,'* by F. Kingdon Ward (580, Longmans, \$2.40), a record of experience in China.

Technical books include *'Retail Advertising and Selling,'* by Samuel Roland Hall (659, McGraw-Hill, \$5); *'Investment: a New Profession,'* by Henry S. Sturgis (322, Macmillan, \$2); *'The Principles of Journalism,'* by Casper S. Yost (070, Appleton, \$1.50); *'Canaries,'* by C. A. House (636, McKay, \$3.50), a guide to breeding, exhibiting, and general management; *'The Art of Lettering,'* by Carl L. Svenson (745, Van Nostrand, \$3.50); *'Furnishing the Little House,'* by Ethel Davis Seal (645, Century, \$2); *'The Policewoman,'* by Mary E. Hamilton (351, Stokes, \$1.50), a pioneer book on the subject; and *'Fundamentals of Baseball,'* by Charles D. Wardlaw (797, Scribner, \$1.75).

The date of publication of Bernard Shaw's latest play, *'Saint Joan'* (Brentano's) has now been tentatively set for May 15th. It seems that Mr. Shaw was unwilling to have the play published until he had seen it on the stage; and the date of its London production was, up to last month (April), indefinite. The trouble lay in finding a London theatre. The one originally selected had a successful play on its boards, and the manager naturally objected to interrupting its run. Meanwhile the reading-public has been forced to wait for the solution of the problem before the play could be made available in book form.

Stanley J. Weyman's new novel, *'The Traveller in the Fur Cloak'* (Longmans, \$2), announced for April publication, deals with the chaotic period of Napoleon's domination of Europe.

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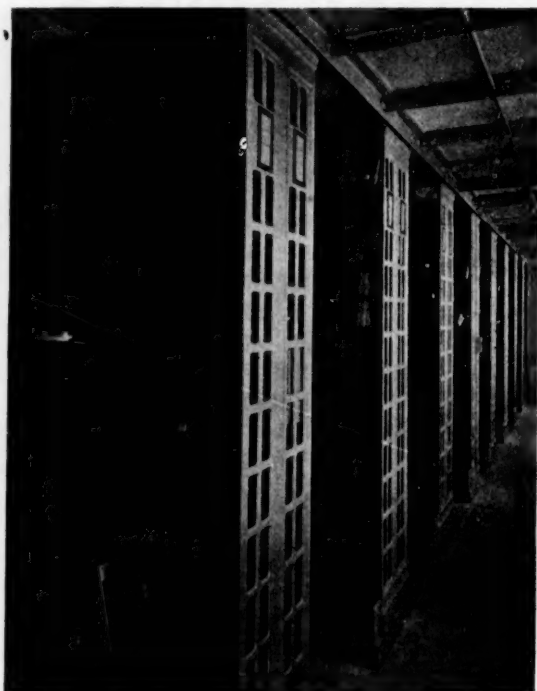
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1924



The Loan Desk from Both Sides

By JENNIE M. FLEXNER

Head of the Circulation Department of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library

IN the mind of nearly every one of us, there is probably still, if we look for it, the childhood impression created by some loan desk in some dismantled library presided over by some librarian long since promoted to other spheres. Can you remember, as I do, standing on tip-toe to push a book up thru a hole in a wire grating, and asking with no small trepidation for another in exchange? And did you when you wanted the sequel to "Eight Cousins," which was lost from your set of Alcott, draw down "Michael and Theodora" or "Sanford and Merton?" And did you from sheer fear take these unknown and unwanted volumes home and read them because it never occurred to you not to read what the library lady handed you? Or did you ever look quietly in thru the big doors, down the long room with its strip of cocoa-matting and its busts of dead heroes and its general dusty gloominess to see the attendant who had done the awful deed last week, apparently still sitting in the same spot—and then did you steal out as I did and wait till the dear fat chubby library lady was there? She it was who took you by the hand, let you in thru the locked gate, and hunted out two or three books for you to choose from, instead of handing you the top one from the pile on the desk. There have been many of both sorts of librarians in most children's lives, and the contrast between what was done for the library beginner in those days and what is being done in these never fails to give me a delightful sense of progress, when I look into a crowded children's room with its general air of cheerfulness and remember how unwanted certain old readers and attendants used to make me feel. Many a set of well tried library ideals doing good work in this country today was started unconsciously in some such dreary surroundings by people utterly unsuspecting of the impression they were making.

That type of loan desk has passed with that school of library employee, and we have a very

different equipment today. It is not only the desk and spirit in the library that have changed. The public has changed almost as much. But the loan desk itself—let us look at it in passing, not to measure its capacity for files and registers and telephones, but to see what it really is. It may seem just a strip of mahogany holding a vase of flowers, a rack of books, a file of cards. Is it that same old wire-topped affair in spite of its improved appearance? Is it a barrier attractively disguised, between two groups of people, kind, willing and blundering people, who fail to understand each other? Or is it a simple piece of convenient furniture—a center where one may come for help, feeling sure that at least an understanding effort will be made to serve.

The loan desk is really the hub of the library. To many people it is all of the library. If they find there the service and the books that they want, the library is a good one, and all that goes on behind the scenes to secure the smooth procedure is as nothing to them. If we are judged largely by the work done at this desk it is important to make it just about the best work done in the library, which means that the assistant in charge cannot be one who lacks the necessary technical training for a cataloger, or the education and background supposed to be needed by reference assistants or the charm and patience required for children's librarians. Ability to stamp books and cards, to find the outsides of books, to be a sort of super-page are not the only qualifications required by even the make-shift loan assistant.

The essential qualities for this ideal person who is the connecting link between her books and her people are indeed very like the essential qualities of a good angel. There is no known virtue that she does not need, but she needs as well certain human frailties and a good many merely human faults else she cannot understand and cope with the humanity on the other side of the loan desk.

Everywhere today comes the cry for the specialist, but the best type of loan assistant cannot be a specialist—she has to be too many different things in answer to too many different demands made on her. I plead that the person who stands on our side of the loan desk be first and always a real lover of books, whose joy in books is her own great gift, a thing apart and separate from her use of them as a means of livelihood. We must never tire, we must never let our keen enthusiasm fail us or we are drudges. The assistant who comes into contact with the public must read. Often in the absence of the leisure which is so necessary for the real enjoyment of books, she has to fall back on the reviews and other makeshifts. She has to learn to skim. But these necessary substitutes must not destroy the sheer delight of reading. We cannot under any conditions afford to read only what we must read to keep up. In our hurried, overcrowded life we must not allow ourselves to be cheated and defrauded of the joy in books. There is no worse affliction than to come to this work, loving books just after people and thru some misadventure to lose the appetite, the desire to know what is inside the volumes we handle.

Next to her love of books, and perhaps above it, must the loan assistant have a sympathetic appreciation and understanding of men and women—an impersonal constructive curiosity and a real enthusiasm for all sorts of people. Loan work is hard work. Unless it is hard work it is very apt to be poor work, but it is satisfying work, bringing great stimulus, quick returns and often compensation out of all proportion for the service given. The hours are irregular and hard, but nothing in the whole field of the profession gives a greater sense of work well done than the matching up of books and people. There is real pleasure in that accomplishment on both sides of the loan desk, and it is the sort of pleasure that is sometimes found in unexpected places. The university professor is no more grateful than the little old lady who takes her romance between covers, and who patting you on the arm says "You certainly can find good love stories—I want another just like Patricia Brent," and goes off twinkling and grateful.

There is a type of service possible on the part of the loan assistant which can bring her a touch with the big, elemental things in the world, which can make her a necessary vital part of the life of her community, which can take the place of all the other gifts she foregoes when she chooses to be a librarian instead of anything else in the world. She can, by giving herself with enthusiasm, without stint to her public fill her whole life, not only

her working hours, full of the satisfaction that comes of being needed, and she can do it all with the simplest tools. If she loves people and tries to understand their queerness and their differences, and if she loves books and tries to know them, and then if she is willing and ingenious the trick is done. For she can combine her people and her books, and she is presently a very useful person on both sides of the loan desk. From the point of view of library administration in our library we have found that self-determination is a good method of procedure. As far as possible, I believe that in loan work as in all work, a good assistant is a better assistant if she is allowed to do that part of the work which she wants to do. She usually wants to do it because she can do it well, and surely the library profits in two ways by allowing her to follow her bent. It has always seemed fair in the division of the work of a department, to give each member of the staff some certain thing to do which is her own responsibility, where her ingenuity can improve the procedure, where she can enlarge the scope of her usefulness, and above all, where she is responsible first to herself and next to her chief for mistakes. Aside from this work which is her own, the routine of the department should rotate. This varies the monotony of the day's necessary duties, it brings out fresh ideas and unsuspected abilities, and from the library's point of view it is essential that every member of the department should be able to take up the work no matter what happens.

The circulation assistant who knows how her tools are made because she has helped to make them will use them with more success than could otherwise be expected. The loan assistant knows that the catalog may be a tool, an aid created with the vision of the public in the mind of its maker, or it may be a fetish whose creation is its own excuse for being. After all it is the public for whom catalogs are built as well as libraries, and that vision must penetrate clear thru into the heart of every department of the service, if the loan department is to be supplied with really adequate tools and support.

Of the many things asked of the assistant in the loan department today not all are made from the other side of the desk. The library demands all that she can give of service, of loyalty, of enthusiasm and co-operation. And in exchange for all of herself what may she ask and expect of the library?

In all sorts of work the individual now has a more or less newly recognized right to have and to express opinions concerning those whose duty it is to guide and direct her. There are too many opportunities for selection and choice

for one not to know in advance what one may expect of any position. The librarian, who is the leader, has it in his hands to give to the assistant or to withhold those opportunities which will open the way to her highest usefulness.

He is, of course, the directing force behind everything on our side of the loan desk. He must be much more than the mere student, the curator of books, tho he must still be that in addition to other things. He must have clearness of vision, definiteness of purpose, and constructive imagination. He must be the teacher of a vigorous, free, thoughtful next professional generation to carry on existing fine ideals, and he must help in the building of new ideals to meet new conditions. Such a leader will foster in his staff such a spirit of unity and co-operation as is the first need of any successful organization and he will draw out that hidden and sometimes unsuspected best which is within each one of us. The assistant has the right in view of what she gives to ask that her chief shall be one who in return will stimulate a creative spirit in her, who thru his justice, his appreciation, his inspiration will, incite individual workers to follow their natural inclinations, for in that way lies the joy of achievement, the sense of development and growth.

It is a dangerous and expensive thing when thru love of books, a library worker falls into the class of book collector. It is so apt to lead one into temptation, the lure of ownership, it has been known to consume funds that should have gone for shoes, lunches, hats and other tiresome necessities. As a substitute, I can recommend to the worker at the loan desk an indulgence much less expensive and quite as fascinating. My collection of rarities takes no room, since it houses itself. It never needs dusting or rebinding, and it is full of dramatic interest and unsuspected developments. I recommend to you that instead of collecting books, you collect people. Instead of being a bibliographical encyclopedia of erudition, try the pleasure of being a connoisseur in humanity. If one comes to the work with the public with a constructive curiosity concerning the reactions of the individual with whom one deals, treating these "mere people" as individuals the first step has been made. One who has a mind alert and awake and is a good listener, but able to escape, is equipped to collect and study human specimens. It should be done in a professional or scientific manner, seasoned with a sense of humor and a generous appreciation of the idiosyncracies and vagaries which Providence has permitted to make it

possible to live as a member of the human race.

The library living up to its ideals nowadays is probably the only place in the world where distinctions cannot be made between classes and masses because on an intellectual basis it is sometimes impossible to say what is class and what is mass. For the public we serve is alive and vivid. In the library it is usually very free from self-consciousness. We see the disguised parts of people's minds rather naked sometimes. They come to us for the things they want to read, not always for the things they mean to talk about but for the books that will satisfy their own cravings, their lacks. They come to us—grown-up intermediates, who have never passed their 16-year mental development; men and women whose days are filled with drudgery, starved and cheated of experience in their own lives; people who have no training in relaxation, who do not know how to use that part of their brain which is not concerned in their work; people who have missed romance, who have not been able to reach out to the real adventure in life; those who are afraid of change, and those whose deadly fear is the monotony of life—and we give them what we can. They do not all live in hall rooms by any means, nor are they all shabby, and it adds to the interest of the game to find how little these human traits are confined by artificial social barriers. Then there is that other type—educated, capable and sometimes much more difficult to serve—people who want the literature of their professions and who delightfully let us help a bit with the literature of their avocations. We profit by charming bits of book talk, keen observations on men and events, scraps of information which can always be used. This public wants two distinct things at our hands, if we are clever enough to show them that we can be used for work as well as play. It includes the business man who comes for a detective story, to put him to sleep or to keep him awake, and who if he falls into the hands of a wideawake assistant, goes off with a book on his business and his hobby or something else as well. A man stopped at the desk one night recently with his arm full of books. "I came here for a copy of 'Treasure Island' for my boy," he said, "will you tell me what that girl did to me to make me think I wanted all these books." He was asked to leave what he did not care for, but he could not be separated from any of them. That assistant, I happen to know, was not working for figures to show in the next day's report. She was making an experiment and succeeding. She was finding readers for

her books as well as books for her readers, and she was making friends for herself and her library with each successful venture.

Standing at a turnstile or a desk to stamp books need not be monotonous. The question "Have you found what you wanted?" to the borrower passing by can bring real results. It always seems to me a sort of reflection on ourselves when one shows surprise at being asked what it is so obviously our duty to ask. And the answers! There is sometimes a whole O. Henry story in the sentence or two. Sometimes a timid borrower is made bold enough by the hint of friendly interest to try to tell what he really wants. And the information acquired as to people's motives for coming to the library is really enlightening to those who think they come for books or information.

There are those who tell you frankly that they come to read because the room is warm and bright, or cool and shaded according to season. Then there is the pseudo-highbrow who thinks she has convinced you that tho she is frivolously indulging herself with a simple nothing by Mary Roberts Rinehart it is as relaxation after Henry Adams and W. H. Hudson.

There is the General Public and there is "me and my friends." That public never can understand what right other people have to read the books she wants. "Well," says one, "I can't imagine who are all these people reading Sinclair Lewis and John Galsworthy, unless it is you library girls. My friend, Mrs. Jones, brought a book back by each of them yesterday and I certainly expected to find them." Sometimes the demands are pitifully vague, and sometimes they are startlingly frank. Self-control and a fairly impenetrable mask are needed, else how could one listen with a straight face to a request from a would-be actress in a Greek pageant for an "intimate biography of Andromache."

They come in the course of the years, all sorts of people and of every nationality, but it is the rare one who fails to respond to what seems to be a personal interest. And the loan assistant who makes it a real interest finds untold return for the smile and the question or passing remark. She is fresher and keener at the end of the day than if she merely found and stamped books, and she is younger at the end of the year. She has tapped unsuspected resources in her own mind. Her sympathy and human understanding have grown beyond even her own imagination. The library has become her library, and the public her public, and when that happens she is well on the road toward the real compensation which is to be

found in work, and which can never be measured by salary scales. She knows something of that satisfaction which comes of being needed and used, of being able to do all that it is in one to do. Surely there are not many greater services than to bring the gift of books to men and women, and because of this there are many of us who never care to be anywhere except on our side of the loan desk.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

AFTER SIX DAYS. Artclass. 10 reels. Story of Bible from creation to King Solomon, including a realistic dramatization of the Song of Solomon.

AMERICA. David Wark Griffith. 14 reels. All-star. Spirited narrative of Revolution; scenes in upper New York State based on Robert W. Chambers' Revolutionary novels ("Cardigan," "Maid-at-Arms," "Reckoning.")

BEAU BRUMMEL. Warner Brothers. 10 reels. Star: John Barrymore. Biographic history of the Beau's career; from the play by Clyde Fitch.

BELOVED VAGABOND, THE. Robertson Cole. 6 reels. All-star. Suitor gives up girl to save her father and becomes a strolling player in France; from the novel by William J. Locke.

BLUFF. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Stars: Agnes Ayres and Antonio Moreno. New York girl bluffs her way to fame and fortune; from the story by Rita Weiman and Josephine Quirk.

BOY OF FLANDERS, A. Metro. 7 reels. Star: Jackie Coogan. Story of waif and dog; from Ouida's "Dog of Flanders."

BREAKING POINT, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Nita Naldi. Melodramatic study of amnesia; from the novel and play by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

DAWN OF A TOMORROW, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Jacqueline Logan. Young girl who believes tomorrow will bring all she desires helps derelict of London slums; from the novel of Frances Hodgson Burnett.

ENCHANTED COTTAGE, THE. First National. 8 reels. Stars: Richard Barthelmess and May McAvoy. Crippled soldier and homely girl appear beautiful to each other; from the play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero.

GATEWAY TO THE WEST. Pathé. 3 reels. Battle between French and English to open gateway to West; from George M. Wrong's "Conquest of New France," in the Yale University Press' Chronicles of America series.

GOLDFISH, THE. First National. 7 reels. Star: Constance Talmadge. Farce involving woman who is continually remarrying to make people happy; from the play by Gladys Unger.

SIGNAL TOWER, THE. Universal. 7 reels. Star: Virginia Valli. Treachery of one signalman and love of other for his wife and son; from a story by Wadsworth Camp.

WHICH SHALL IT BE? Hodkinson. 5 reels. Dilemma of parents who must give up one of their children for adoption; from the poem by Mrs. E. L. Beers, "Not One to Spare."

WOLFE AND MONTCALM. Pathé. 3 reels. From George M. Wrong's "Conquest of New France" in the Chronicles of America series.

The British Library of Information

By ANGUS FLETCHER

Director, British Library of Information, New York

I.

IT is nearly two hundred and fifty years since the printing of the Proceedings of the English Parliament was first ordered, but it was only in 1836, the year before Queen Victoria's accession, that Parliamentary papers became purchasable by the public. Since that date the volume and importance of official publications has grown so that today they provide sources of information indispensable to student and statesman alike.

For the student Mediaeval statecraft is pictured in fascinating detail in such documents as the Rolls of England from the days of the Plantagenets on, in the Foreign Archives, and in the historical collections which have been given to the world by His Majesty's Record Office. There are also those absorbingly interesting manuscripts in private hands now being published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, among which may be mentioned as of special interest in the United States the Diary of the First Earl of Egmont, one of the Directors of the Georgia Company. Romance lurks in many of these unpretentious books and pamphlets, proving again that truth is stranger than fiction. The architect may share with the archaeologist the delights provided by the Historical Monuments Commission in the series of illustrated reports which will some day have covered the British Isles and form one of the most interesting archaeological and architectural surveys ever carried out.

The statesman will find among our publications stories of struggle and landmarks of revolution. Thus, Command paper No. 1560—"Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland"—may mark the end of the Irish question, as we have known it since the Act of Union. The Trades Dispute Act of 1896 may be regarded as the Charter of Trades Unionism in the form in which we know it today. The Married Women's Property Acts of 1870-1880 marked an important epoch in the long struggle for the legal freedom of woman.

It is interesting too to see how long it takes to carry out even some of the most universally desired reforms. We think of slavery, for example, as having been disposed of in the British Empire by abolition in the reign of William IV. But all thru Queen Victoria's reign, and indeed until only last year, official publications, illustrating the practical difficul-

ties involved, continued to appear, telling the old tale that you cannot make people good by Act of Parliament.

The processes of Empire are illustrated by such historic documents as the Africa Order in Council of 1889, on the broad basis of which law and order in the interior of Africa have rested for nearly half a century, and the South Africa Act of 1909, which embodied the new spirit of British Liberal Imperialism at home, and in South Africa proved the healing of a century-old breach.

And so on. One can indeed trace in these "blue books" the story of the British Empire, and perhaps also of some of the greater things of life—the humanitarian spirit, the advance of scientific knowledge, and the growth of the spirit of liberty, which is perhaps the most significant characteristic of the nineteenth century.

II.

Official publications in Great Britain and thruout the Empire are called in everyday speech "blue books" because of the familiar blue covers in which they are bound. As a name descriptive of appearance it was probably correct twenty years ago, but today it is no longer so. A large, and since the war, increasing number appears without covers, and several publications are issued in brown, cream or grey. The Oxford Dictionary restricts the term "blue book" to Parliamentary and Privy Council publications, but some Parliamentary papers are issued in cream covers and some non-Parliamentary papers are issued in blue, so that the term, even if used in this restricted sense, must be taken to have lost its original connotation. It is chiefly useful in connection with Imperial and diplomatic documents, because of the custom of publishing such documents in colored bindings—for example, the French in yellow, the United States in red, and so on. The term is not used in the British Library, nor is it in general use in H. M. Stationery Office, and for library purposes can well be avoided. The British Library uses the term "Official Publications" to include all publications issued under the authority of the Home and Overseas Governments of the Empire. Current official publications thus defined may be classified first by the governments issuing them—in effect a classification by author. This gives four main groups:

1. The Home Government.
2. The Government of India.
3. The Dominion Governments.
4. The Governments of lesser Colonies and Protectorates.

III.

Of these only the first will be discussed here. This group may be further considered under the two main divisions of Parliamentary papers and Stationery Office Publications.

Parliamentary Papers. These publications consist of the papers and reports of the House of Lords and House of Commons (including the daily proceedings of both Houses, known as Hansard, and the returns required by statute to be made to Parliament) and the papers presented to Parliament by the executive in the name of the Sovereign, commonly called "Command Papers." The former constitute the published record of the proceedings of Parliament, while the Command Papers may be regarded as a manifestation of that responsibility of the executive to Parliament which is so essential a feature of the British Constitution.

Stationery Office Publications. These publications are chiefly those issued by the various Departments of State and by such sub-Departments as the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Privy Council, the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, the Medical Research Council, the Food Investigation Board, the Record Office, the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and the like. They include also the many rules and regulations issued by the executive under the authority of Statute, generally known as "Statutory Rules and Orders." These deal chiefly with the local regulation of public utilities, of industry and of local affairs, but include also the Orders in Council such as are issued under the Foreign Jurisdiction acts and in pursuance of treaty arrangements, and in the administration of the navy, army, and air force.

IV.

The complexity of these classifications, when one has in mind the comparative ease with which one can find one's way about the official documents of the United States, makes it important to be familiar with the catalogs of British official publications. Until 1922, when the catalogs of Parliamentary Papers and Stationery Office publications were consolidated, catalogs of the above two main divisions were issued separately. The consolidated list now obviates the necessity for consulting more than one catalog in connection with documents issued from 1922 on. The Stationery Office

issues, in addition, a *Monthly Circular* (obtainable from the British Library) which lists selected publications issued during the month under the following headings:

Reviews and Notices. (Short notices of some of the principal publications of the month).

For the Statistician.

For the Scientist.

For the Trader.

Miscellaneous.

An unofficial catalog of Parliamentary Papers is also published by Messrs. P. S. King, comprising the most important Parliamentary Papers from 1801 to date.

The British Library has found the following catalogs sufficient for its needs.

Parliamentary Publications.

- (1) Papers of both Houses. Quarterly List of Parliamentary Publications issued by H. M. Stationery Office, 1913-1921, inclusive.
- (2) House of Lords. Titles, tables of contents and indexes to the Sessional Papers. 1901-1921, inclusive.
- (3) House of Commons. General Alphabetical Index of the Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers printed by order of the House of Commons and to the Papers Presented by Command, 1900-1909.—
- (4) House of Commons. Numerical List and Index to the Sessional Printed Papers, 1910-1921, inclusive.
- (5) Statutes. Chronological Table and Index of the Statutes. 1235-1922 (2 vols).

Public Records.

A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. I. Legal Records, etc. (Vol. II. in preparation).

Stationery Office Publications.

- (1) Catalog of Works (non Parliamentary), published by H. M. Stationery Office, revised to 31st December, 1920.
- (2) Quarterly list of Official Publications issued by H. M. Stationery Office, 1st January to 31st December, 1921.
- (3) Index to the Statutory Rules and Orders in force on December 31st, 1919, showing the Statutory Powers.
- (4) Catalogs of publications issued by particular departments, viz., Admiralty, Board of Education, Food Investigation Board, Historical Manuscripts Commission, etc.

Parliamentary and Stationery Office Publications.

- (1) Consolidated List of Parliamentary and Stationery Office Publications. 1st January 1922 (current monthly).
- (2) Monthly Circular of Recent Selected Publications.

V.

The British Library is a library of British Official documents, maintained by His Majesty's Government in the United States, the function of which is to meet the demand for official data regarding economic and political conditions in the British Empire. Only documents possessing more than local interest or application are kept on the shelves. These are despatched from London directly on issue, or pursuant to request by the Library, which receives weekly an advice of publications issued. In this way the Library secures its material earlier than would otherwise be possible.

The classification and catalog are in the form which has proved most suitable to the needs of the Library. The former is an alphabetico-classed system with an alphabetical notation designed to bring places, subjects and Government Departments generally speaking, in alphabetical order. Subject headings which form the first basis of classification, follow, first, geographical lines, e. g., "Australia," "Peru," etc. The effect of this is that all other titles, e. g., "Health," "Reparations," become applicable only to Home affairs, and in effect are thus merely subdivisions of the geographic title "Great Britain." This method entails a careful system of indexing and cross indexing so as to collect all references to the subjects appearing in the classification. It is not, perhaps, very scientific, but for the present serves the purpose of the Library.

VI

The Library has recently made arrangements whereby official publications can be purchased directly from Library stocks. If they do not permit copies will be ordered from London. They are purchasable at the published price, converted, in the case of small sums, at par of exchange, and in the case of larger sums, at the Post Office rate. Special arrangements can be made for large standing orders.

The fact that publications can be purchased from the Library has not yet been advertised and is not therefore generally known, but there are already indications that this arrangement will prove to be a real convenience to the public. There is, of course, no intention of competing with existing agencies. The arrangement is, in fact, a defensive measure, due to the necessity for economy which has made it imperative to discontinue the issue of gratis copies of documents.

VII

Since its establishment four years ago increasing use has been made of the resources of the Library by the public. The number of

documents borrowed and purchased, and of enquiries by letter, has now reached considerable proportions.

A classification of the documents borrowed and consulted at the Library in six main subject groups gives the following order of preference. Imperial affairs; International affairs; Trade, including industry and labour; Education, Scientific Research, Health and Social Welfare; Finance; Miscellaneous.

The term "Imperial Affairs" is not strictly accurate, since the matter under consideration by a borrower may fall under any of the other groups as well, but it serves as a general indication of the lines along which interest is proceeding. A more scientific classification will undoubtedly become necessary.

The question is sometimes asked what advantage does the Empire reap from the maintenance of the British Library in the United States. The answer is twofold. The Library is first an insurance against the misrepresentation of matters of fact (as distinct from matters of opinion) and second an instrument for the facilitation of the processes of trade and commerce. It does not seek to stimulate interest in British affairs, but, recognizing the practical value of authoritative information to international understanding and international trade, brings to the enquirer, already interested, an official answer to his question.

TWO SIMILAR BOOKS WITH DIFFERENT TITLES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

You may be interested in noticing a remarkable similarity in two cook books which we have just observed.

The "Twentieth Century Cook Book" . . . compiled and published by The Geographical Publishing Co., 621 Plymouth Court, Chicago (c.1921, by John Thomas) with the cover-title "Mrs. Harding's Twentieth Century Cook Book," contains the same recipes in the same wording, and in almost the same arrangement, to the extent of twenty-seven chapters, as "Better Meals for Less Money," by Mary Green (*pseud.*) published by Henry Holt & Co. and copyright in 1917.

The introductory chapters differ, and the newer book contains a large number of candy recipes and sections entitled "Butchering Time Recipes" and "Drying Fruits and Vegetables," which are not in the Holt publication.

NANCY H. TODD,

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Do Books Carry Infection?

IN reply to an inquiry by Librarian George F. Bowerman, of the District of Columbia Public Library, as to the necessity of fumigating books returned from homes in which there has been contagious disease, Dr. M. J. White, Acting Surgeon-General gives the following information:

The tendency at the present time is to minimize the importance of the indirect transmission of infection by means of such objects as books, etc.

Chapin has shown that most of the circumstantial evidence presented in the past to prove that disease is transmitted indirectly by means of books, letters, etc., is inconclusive.

There is no question but that pathogenic organisms may be deposited on books handled by the sick, by coughing or by soiled hands. While non-spore-bearing organisms are quite readily killed by drying and exposure to light, it may be possible that they remain alive for considerable lengths of time in closed books where light is excluded and drying is retarded. We are unable to find records of experimental work bearing directly on this point. DuCozel and Catrin (1895) and Lion (1895) found many bacteria in used books.

Mitulesen (1903) cut pieces from the dirtiest parts of 37 books which had been used in the Berlin Public Library from three to six years, soaked them in normal saline solution, centrifugalized the liquid and inoculated 57 guinea pigs with the sediment. Fourteen of the animals died of septicaemia and fifteen contracted tuberculosis. Of the older and dirtier books, one-third were infected with tubercle bacilli.

Assuming that books may become infected, there is no evidence to show how readily the infectious material can be removed from the paper and conveyed to a person using the book.

Rosenau (1921) states that the danger of infection from books has doubtless been exaggerated but that books which have been handled by persons suffering with one of the readily communicable diseases should always be disinfected before they are used again. This statement expresses the opinion of the Public Health Service on this subject.

Considerable work has been done on the disinfection of books, experimentally infected. Richards (1908) states that formaldehyde is inefficient as a means of disinfecting books. He says that steam sterilization of books at fifteen to twenty pounds for thirty minutes or longer is rapid and efficient. Dry steam does practically no damage, except to leather bindings.

The books can be placed flat in the sterilizer, thus avoiding distortion.

Beebe (1911) immerses the books in gasoline (88Baume) containing two per cent of phenol for twenty minutes. He claims good results, but Nice says this method is ineffectual.

Nice (1911) recommends the use of moist heat at 80° C and thirty to forty per cent humidity for thirty-two hours. He says this will destroy all non-sporeing bacilli in closed books, even tubercle bacilli in thick layers, without injury to the most delicate bindings.

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The Laziest Man's Table

THE "Laziest Man's Table," illustrated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, has brought a deluge of orders to the inventor, Frank B. Gilbreth, who, however, does not manufacture the table. Anyone can make one. To be efficient and satisfactory, the table must be more than four feet long, and the longer the better. It must be of very light material so that it will not be expected to hold up any other material and therefore* will be always ready for the person using it on the chair. It should be wide enough to straddle any chair. It should have a ridge on the lower edge and a depression on the upper edge to hold pencils and fountain pens.

*Wives invariably load it down with sewing baskets, stockings needing repair, etc.—F. B. G.

There is a letter at the LIBRARY JOURNAL office for Mrs. Lilian Dearle. Will she, please, send her address.

A Plea for Biennial Conferences

AT the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association in June 1923, a resolution was adopted by which the members of the Association went on record as favoring biennial instead of annual meetings of the American Library Association, with regional meetings on the alternate years. The Council of the A. L. A. was requested "to take such regular and constitutional action" as will establish the plan in 1927. This resolution was brought before the Council at the December meeting at Chicago, and it was voted to appoint a special committee to ascertain the consensus of opinion in the Association's membership.

An interesting commentary on this action recently took place when in the March 15 issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, there appeared a symposium on the question of annual *vs.* biennial meetings, to which twelve prominent librarians contributed their opinions. Of this number, five are favorable to biennial conferences, six are opposed, and one endorses the idea of "a fresh survey" of the matter. When it is remembered that within the past year, biennial conferences have been endorsed by the Rhode Island Library Association, favored by 85 out of 113 members of the association to whom the question was informally presented at the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council, and almost unanimously endorsed in a similar informal expression of opinion by the members of the Massachusetts Library Club at the January meeting in Boston, this expanding desire for a change in our conference plans is not to be taken too lightly. It indicates a very definite crystallization of viewpoint which is shared by a significant number of our members.

This matter of biennial conferences has interested me for a long time. As the "proud father" of the so-called Rhode Island resolution, I am following the course of events with considerable attention. No member of the American Library Association has enjoyed more than I the very pleasant journeys to distant parts of the country, with the opportunities to meet and exchange views with librarians from other sections of the United States and Canada. But I have become increasingly conscious of two very distinct impressions which have more recently developed into strong opinions.

First, and without the slightest touch of the blasé spirit, and with constructive criticism as my only purpose, I believe that the quality of library meetings in general, but more especially the annual conferences of the A. L. A. is de-

teriorating. The entertainment features continue to hold their strength. But our general sessions and the section meetings appear to be growing stale. Crowded and inadequate meeting places, and over-loaded programs have had something to do with the general dissatisfaction which many librarians have expressed. But those elements are not the crux of the matter. The lack of quality, the absence of virility in the papers and the discussions themselves, is the fundamental difficulty, in my opinion. If we examine the printed proceedings of the past five years, with the exception of the period influenced by our war service, there will be found a repetition and a reiteration of the same old topics and themes. Here and there we discover a fresh thought, but they are far apart.

What is the cause of this condition? Is American librarianship degenerating into a state of dry-rot? Is the intellectual quality of our personnel slipping? Not a bit of it. To state the facts bluntly, we are merely talking too much, or rather too often. With an association of librarians and assistants in nearly every state, holding from one to three sessions yearly, and with our national organization gathering in mid-winter as well as every summer for a general conference, we are making demands upon our store-house of ideas, demands upon our constructive faculties, to which we are unable to respond.

During the pioneer days of our library history, when the trails were being blazed and the foundations of American library economy were being constructed, when such topics as schemes of classification, card *vs.* printed catalogs, open shelves, the early phases of work with children, and other fundamental problems were under consideration, librarians were not pressed in order to find sufficient ammunition for an illuminating report or a lively discussion. Some new lines of thought were opened up as the result of our experience during the war, particularly in the way of short cuts in method and the simplification of process. But now we are slipping back into the rut of mediocrity. It is not because we are not giving our communities intelligent and progressive library service. The condition of our libraries, while far below our ultimate aims was never more hopeful and filled with greater promise than it is today. The trouble is that when we get together at an association meeting, there is very little that is worth while to be said—we said it all at the previous meeting, or perhaps at the meeting before that.

There is nothing original about this topic. That we librarians meet too often has been referred to before, but never in so striking a manner as in September of 1911, when Dr. Frank P. Hill told the members of the New York State Library Association that there were too many library associations, too many meetings, and the same old topics were being discussed over and over again. More than a decade has passed since that wholesome advice was broadcast thruout the profession, and the situation is changed in only one respect—in degree. For we are in a condition of "more so," rather than improvement.

In connection with this question of library meetings and our attendance thereat, we should not forget one very important aspect. While it may be true, that as members of a profession we are privileged to enjoy certain opportunities for the improvement of our professional equipment, we must remember that in the final analysis, unless by engaging in those opportunities there is to be a potential value returned to the institutions with which we are connected, it is unethical to devote either our library's funds or our library's time to these purposes. When the physician attends a meeting of the American Medical Association or when a lawyer attends a bar association session, both, as a rule, go at their own expense and on their own time. Even the school teachers and college professors use little time for their national conferences because they are usually held during periods of vacation. But with the librarian and the library assistant, there is no closed season for their institutions, and quite universally, time off with pay is allowed for attendance at state and national library meetings.

Lest we be charged with spending too much time in talking about our tasks and too little in completing them, and lest our craving for traveling off to library meetings give us the reputation of being a "Where do we go from here?" profession, let us consider whether or not the objects for which we are striving cannot be better attained by meeting less frequently, in short, so far as the A. L. A. is concerned, by the biennial plan.

Second, I believe that the librarians in executive positions should give more thought to the relation of the general assistant to the American Library Association. It is not over-statement when I say that a very large part of the membership of our national association is composed of dues-paying-non-participating library assistants. What does the average assistant receive in return for her continued loyalty to the A. L. A.? The chief librarian whose expenses are usually paid, and the department heads re-

ceiving sufficient salaries to take an extended trip every two or three years, are able to attend the conferences with a fair degree of regularity. But for the rest of the library profession, except when the annual meeting is within a few hours' journey, which has happened in New England, for example, but three times in twenty years, there is little in the way of tangible return. It seems to me that a membership campaign aimed at the rank and file of library workers has not a very strong talking-point at the present moment.

As a substitute arrangement, there is much to be said in favor of regional meetings. By regional meetings, I mean the regular coming together of the library associations of several continuous states, more or less tied together by commercial, historical or other bonds, all under the direction of and as a component part of the American Library Association. Such regional gatherings as the Missouri-Nebraska meeting in 1922, and the Southern New England meeting in 1923 are good examples of what may be accomplished by such conferences.

These meetings offer a sufficiently attractive program (much better than the average state meetings), a wide enough range in personnel, and a change of atmosphere which combine to reproduce in a more intimate and successful way, in my opinion, some of the desirable features of the A. L. A. conferences. But more than that, they bring these advantages within the pocket-book limitations of thousands of library assistants to whom the A. L. A. Conference is a distant and vapory event which touches them only *via* the printed proceedings or the verbal report of the chief librarian at a staff meeting.

We human folk are beings of habit. It is our nature to continue to do many things long after the original reasons for doing them have ceased to function. When the A. L. A. held its first meeting in 1876 there were but one hundred and three librarians present, and those drawn, for the most part, from the Atlantic seaboard. There was much to think about and discuss, local associations did not exist. The A. L. A. was a small group chiefly composed of executives. There was no established headquarters. The officers worked at arm's length. Annual meetings were logical under such conditions.

Now, as we approach our semi-centennial in 1926, we find that a great expansion movement has taken place, with librarians from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico included in the A. L. A. membership of more than five thousand, and with chief librarians largely outnumbered by library assistants. To-

day, the annual conference draws heavily from the adjacent section, resulting in crowded and distracting sessions. Those who desire to attend every year must take long and expensive journeys. Furthermore, there are only a few places in the north or east with hotel accommodations that can accommodate the registration of the one thousand five hundred or more who attend. Particularly is this true since there is a strong influence in the Association which insists upon holding the conferences at prominent resorts where the attending members can be housed in one or two hotels, and where the piazza-rocker can play an active part in the conference proceedings.

While this expanding movement has been going on, there has been developed a well-trained and carefully organized headquarters organization, perfectly capable of caring for the affairs and guiding the course of the association between conferences. Furthermore, we now have our professional journals in which new ideas are discussed, opinions aired, news of the library world reported, and the solidarity of the library profession constructively developed.

In advancing the argument for regional meetings, I do so only with the idea that they shall constitute a definite and organic part of our national organization. Not for a moment would I think of embarrassing the A. L. A. in its program or its influence. The regional meetings that I have in mind would take the place of the national meeting on alternate years, they would be under the auspices of the A. L. A., an officer of the national association would be present as a speaker and as a representative of the national body, and registration would be similar to the present A. L. A. conference registration. I believe that this last mentioned point would eventually increase the A. L. A. membership to a marked degree. Today there is a great interest on the part of the library assistants in the territory near an annual conference. But there is a marked shrinkage every year, due largely to the distance element. With an A. L. A. regional conference within striking distance in alternate years, the effect on the membership could not be other than favorable.

It would be a progressive step for the A. L. A., I believe, if beginning with the second half-century of the association's career, in 1927, we could cut away from the annual conference and substitute biennial meetings, with regional meetings (two or three day conferences nearer home), on the alternate years. If any reader feels that the biennial idea is merely the raving of a restless mind, fluttering under the influence of *post bellum* radicalism, I would refer him to the columns of one of the journals of

the library profession, where in 1913, there was an editorial commenting on the number of library association meetings. Indeed, the editor was "moved to suggest that the A. L. A. take the lead in remedying this unfavorable condition by holding biennial meetings, or perhaps triennial meetings." Who knows but some of our state associations might follow the leader?

There is no new thing under the sun. Perhaps the older and more sagacious members of the A. L. A. will forgive the writer for having interested himself, even to the arguing point, in an old but unsettled question.

CLARENCE E. SHERMAN, *Assistant Librarian, Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

German Prices in Contrast

GERMAN books are not coming cheap any more, as they used to do in the years immediately following the War. A swing back to normal is, however, not to be lamented, for the abandonment of prices to the Mark's abrupt declension was unwholesome business. Reason for the débâcle there was, more than one, but none came of trade generosity. Failure to maintain the old level was due in part to fear of unemployment, which would result if foreigners, lately belligerent, stopped buying German books. But the main cause was plain paralysis in the uncharted situation of currency depreciation. And the losses were heavy. Between invoice and payment the Mark might shrink to a half, a third, or even a fifth or sixth of its initial value.

This condition has been gradually overcome. The introduction of the Rentenmark, worth about the same as the ante-bellum Mark, tends to stabilize prices, tho the change from complete chaos came so suddenly as to surprise everybody, with the result that publishers are still skeptical of its permanence and hesitate to charge in advance for a whole or even half year of a periodical. Another reason for this diffidence is the shakedown occurring in many editorial offices and the tendency to feel out the possibility of restoring these publications to the old time size.

Consequently new German books are costing as much as English and American ones. In fact, it is claimed that Germany has become the highest priced country in the world, with the possible exception of the United States. Instead of having foreign publishers resort to German printers, as was common enough till last fall, some German publishers are now going abroad to print.

But with every allowance made, there are plain excesses existent. In a few houses, generally known among librarians, the charges are

proportionately higher than for similar works issued here and in Great Britain. It is seemingly a case of charging all that the traffic will bear, tho the publishers are, no doubt, influenced by the fact that economic conditions have so restricted their market that only a few countries can afford to buy, and these are called upon to pay the cost of production and profit. We have been slow to apply a boycott, the usual method of resisting such unjustifiable increases, because of the hesitancy of technical men and scientists to give up their scientific works of German origin.

When Mr. Harrassowitz was in this country in the fall of 1923, he replied, in response to protests against exorbitant prices charged by these few publishers of important scientific works, "... told me that American libraries surely must not object to his prices because they were buying more of his works than ever before." So much for the publishers of new books. They are encouraged to add more to their prices since they are selling more and American libraries are paying the difference.

A similar condition has arisen with respect to one class of antiquariat, namely, periodical sets. Numerous university and reference libraries have undertaken within the past few years to complete their files of a great many important titles, particularly those of a scientific character. This demand, coupled with the fact that the Germans cannot sell elsewhere, has, since the establishment of the Mark on a gold basis, sent prices skyward. A Leipzig dealer who has a reputation for conservative, steady-going methods recently offered an eleven-volume set for \$865 or nearly \$80 a volume. The periodical was published in the late eighties. A file of a mathematical periodical was offered to a library for \$300 this year by the same firm which last year sold the same institution the same set for \$200. Contracts are being broken because of alleged inability of German second-hand booksellers to supply periodical sets contracted for at the price agreed upon. One dealer in recently explaining such a breach of contract said that the German second-hand trade seemed "to have gone crazy." Naturally the only step for American buyers to take in the circumstances is to refrain from purchasing until German booksellers have recovered their sanity.

An American second-hand bookseller of considerable experience and good judgment recently returned from an extended business trip among the book stores of Germany. He reported that German book stocks were low and that they were not being replaced rapidly. The reason for this was, he said, that the German people, frightened by the collapse of the Mark, were

very anxious to keep any property which seemed to have intrinsic value. Books are regarded as such property and they are being zealously guarded. The bookseller considered that it would be some years before private libraries came on the market at reasonable prices. This, again, has had the result of increasing prices. A comparison of recent offers of periodical sets by German second-hand booksellers with those of English, American or French dealers will show that the German prices are out of line. This seems to be a favorable time to purchase in France and Italy. This Committee does not believe it to be a good time to buy in Germany.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*

C. L. CANNON

ASA DON DICKINSON

HILLER C. WELLMAN

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Autobiographies of Foreign-born Americans

Antin, Mary. The promised land. Houghton, Bok, Edward W. The Americanization of Edward Bok. Scribner.

Bok, Edward W. A Dutch boy fifty years after. Scribner.

Breshkovsky, Catherine. Little grandmother of the Russian revolution. Little.

Carnegie, Andrew. Autobiography. Houghton.

Cohen, Rose G. Out of the shadow. Doran.

Davis, James J. The iron puddler. Bobbs.

Hasanovotz, Elizabeth. One of them. Houghton.

Lewisohn, Ludwig. Up stream. Boni.

Muir, John. The story of my boyhood and youth. Houghton.

Panunzio, Constantine M. The soul of an immigrant. Macmillan.

Patri, Angelo. A schoolmaster of the great city. Macmillan.

Pupin, Michael. From immigrant to inventor. Scribner.

Ravage, Marcus E. An American in the making. Harper.

Rihbany, Abraham M. A far journey. Houghton.

Riis, Jacob. The making of an American. Macmillan.

Schurz, Carl. Reminiscences. Doubleday.

Shaw, Anna Howard. The story of a pioneer. Harper.

Steiner, Edward. Against the current. Revell.

— From alien to citizen. Revell.

Stern, Elizabeth G. My mother and I. Macmillan.

Sukloff, Marie. Life story of a Russian exile. Century.

GRACE W. WOOD.

Training for Librarianship

PROVISIONAL DRAFT OF A REPORT TO THE A. L. A. COUNCIL FROM THE TEMPORARY
LIBRARY TRAINING BOARD, APRIL 18, 1924

TO the Council of the American Library Association:

The Temporary Library Training Board whose appointment was authorized by the Council at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Conference of the American Library Association, in April 1923, respectfully submits the following report:

This report is based on two fundamental convictions regarding libraries and library service: First, that there is a steadily growing appreciation of the importance of libraries as a necessary part of our American system of education, and, Second, that in the making of good libraries and good library service, no other essential is so important as carefully chosen, well-educated, and thoroly trained librarians.

It is for these reasons that the library profession has been interested for nearly forty years in the problems of education for librarianship.

At the conference of the American Library Association in 1887, the year the first regular library school was established, a special committee reported upon this experiment in education, and since then scarcely a year has passed without a report from a similar committee. In 1900 the Committee on Library Schools recommended not only an appropriation to provide for personal visits of inspection but "that the Association take such steps as will put it in close touch with education for librarianship and will enable it to give or withhold its endorsement of schools or training classes, with an assurance born of full knowledge."

In 1903, a Committee on Library Training recommended "that a standing committee on Library Training be appointed . . . (and) that this committee be required to present an annual report to the American Library Association." The Committee made this recommendation "from a conviction that something should be done to bring about a higher standard and greater uniformity of standard of training for the sake of library boards unable to discriminate between the various advertised sources of training, and for the sake of those applicants for training who should not be allowed to waste time, effort, and money on an inferior quality or defective quantity of training."

This standing Committee on Library Training was appointed, has been reporting progress each year, and on its recommendation in April, 1923, the Council of the American Library Association

Voted, That a Temporary Library Training Board be appointed to investigate the field of library training, to formulate tentative standards for all forms of library training agencies, to devise a plan for accrediting such agencies, and to report to the Council.

The President on authority of the Executive Board appointed this Temporary Library Training Board in May, 1923.

In its study the Board has been impressed by the debt which the profession owes to those who have pioneered in the field of library education. The profession is comparatively new, salaries have been low, and funds for all purposes have been inadequate. Under these conditions it is inevitable that the system of education for the profession should be imperfect. The progress has been remarkable considering all the circumstances. It is with full realization of these conditions that the Board presents the following findings:

(1) That the growing importance of libraries as productive factors in community life and as mediums for the diffusion of knowledge has created a demand for librarians with trained minds of a high order;

(2) That the agencies now offering education for librarianship are unable to supply a sufficient number of persons to meet the demands; and especially, to fill positions requiring highly specialized preparation and the qualities of leadership;

(3) That existing library schools are inadequately financed;

(4) That there exists great variation in entrance requirements, curricula, faculty qualifications, and library facilities in those agencies purporting to offer the same quality of education;

(5) That there are no facilities for preparing teachers of library science;

(6) That there is evident lack of a uniform nomenclature, as well as of a uniform system of credits such as is generally recognized in collegiate practice;

(7) That standards for education have been established by individual agencies, or small groups of agencies, but that, in general, no definite qualifications for library work have been required by the profession at large;

(8) That there is not sufficient co-operation among training agencies of different types to secure a correlation of the work given by them;

(9) That there exists no organization within or without the profession which has authority to promote and to evaluate the several grades of education for librarianship.

As a result of these findings, your Board has realized the acute need for a permanent official body which shall help library educational agencies to develop their resources and to fulfill satisfactorily their function of meeting, and even of anticipating, the changing needs of library service. Such a body would be comparable to the national boards or councils that so effectively are improving education in the professions of law, medicine, and dentistry.

Your Temporary Library Training Board, therefore recommends,

(1) That a permanent Board of Education for Librarianship be created;

(2) That this Board shall consist of five (5) members to be appointed by the Executive Board, at the annual conference of the American Library Association in 1924. The members so appointed shall choose by lot one member to serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. Thereafter one member shall be appointed each year to serve for the ensuing five years. Vacancies for unexpired terms shall be filled by the Executive Board;

(3) That the Board of Education for Librarianship shall organize by electing its chairman and adopting such regulations as may be needed for the conduct of its affairs. The chairman shall be elected for one year. The Board shall have authority to incur proper expenses within authorized limits;

(4) That the Board of Education for Librarianship shall:

(a) Study library service and its changing needs and promote the further development of agencies for education for librarianship;

(b) Investigate the extent to which existing agencies meet the needs of the profession;

(c) Formulate minimum standards for library schools, for summer library courses, for courses on school library work in normal schools and teachers' colleges, for training and apprentice classes, for correspondence and extension courses, and for such other educational agencies as may arise;

(d) Classify these agencies in accordance with the standards adopted by the Board;

(e) Publish annually a list of the accredited agencies;

(f) Plan for the correlation of the work offered by the agencies, so that a unified system of education for librarianship may be developed;

(g) Establish thruout the different agencies a uniform system of credits consistent with collegiate practice;

(h) Assign to the technical terms used in library education meanings which will promote accurate and uniform application;

(i) Establish close relations with other bodies having similar purposes;

(j) Serve in an advisory capacity in regard to grants of funds for library education;

(k) Serve in any other matters which would fall logically within the functions of the Board;

(l) Report annually to the A. L. A. Council on the progress of education for librarianship.

The Temporary Library Training Board feels obliged to call attention to the relation between these recommendations and library salaries. At present the salaries of library positions are too low to attract enough suitable recruits to the field and to offer any incentive to students to take extensive preparatory training. Those entrusted with the management of libraries, in order to secure well equipped librarians, must be prepared to offer proper compensation.

The Board acknowledges the help of library schools, librarians and representatives of other professions in the preparation of this report and the appendices.

The appendices* to this report are presented for general information, not for action, and for the consideration of a permanent Board. They indicate the nature of the problems that await solution and indicate solutions that might be satisfactory. In adopting these methods, or others which may be suggested by more detailed investigation, it is assumed that the Board would safeguard the rights of those now engaged in the work of education for librarianship.

The Temporary Library Training Board respectfully urges the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the four recommendations.

ADAM STROHM, *Chairman*

H. W. CRAVER

LINDA A. EASTMAN

ANDREW KEOGH

M. G. WYER

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Secretary*.

FREE ON REQUEST

From the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, Policy Holders' Service Bureau, twelve page pamphlet "Sources of Cost Information."

* To be printed later. See p. 416.



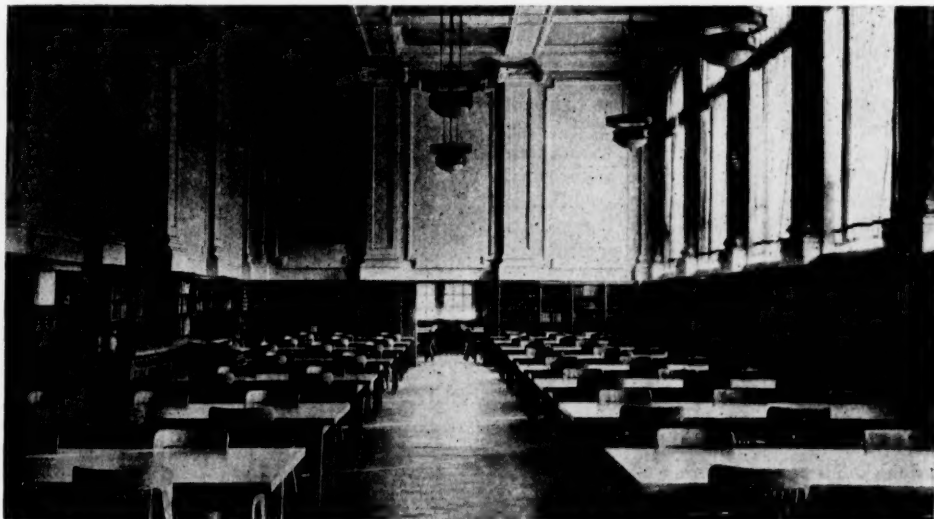
The University of Wyoming Library

THE Library of the University of Wyoming was organized in 1887, one year after the ninth Territorial Legislature had passed an act authorizing formal action toward the organization of a University. From that time until 1923, the Library was housed in University Hall. Plans for the new building had been interrupted in 1917, and it was not until 1922 that construction was actually begun. Last fall the building, which had been erected and equipped at a cost of \$200,000, was occupied, and six weeks ago it was dedicated with fitting ceremony. The collection consists of 55,000 volumes, exclusive of documents and pamphlets.

The building, of classical renaissance architecture, is three stories in height, thus providing in the front for a reading room, two stories high, which links the two end pavilions, and

for a six-tier stack room in the rear. It covers an area of about eighty by one hundred and forty feet. The reading room, with its plastered walls, pleasing color scheme and ornamental detail, and Library Bureau furnishings in harmony, make a room which offers inspiration to work. Some of the rooms are used at present for classes, but they are so planned that ultimately they can be converted to the use of the Library. The stack room, in which four of the six tiers have not yet been installed will eventually be expanded by an addition at the rear of the building. The small but growing book collection on Wyoming History is housed in the Hebard Room, so named in honor of Librarian Emeritus Grace Raymond Hebard.

The moving, complicated by the fact that the Agricultural Library and various smaller de-



THE READING ROOM

partment libraries had to be collected from several buildings on the campus and combined with the main Library, was accomplished during the last few days in August and the first week in September. In plotting the new stacks which were furnished by the Sneed Company, the department collections as well as the main collection had been carefully located, so that it was possible to have books moving in at one time from various buildings and to send them all immediately to the shelves definitely assigned them. The distance from University Hall to the new building is not more than one-half block, so it was not necessary to box the books. They were all placed on trays, so constructed with handles as to be convenient for two boys to carry, and the loaded trays were transported between buildings by truck. The card catalog was moved and located in its new cases on Labor Day, when the regular morning crew was not working. The distribution of space in the catalog had been planned so that instead of

leaving an equal amount of empty space in each tray, the space was distributed in proportion to the various rates at which the different letters of the alphabet may be expected to increase in bulk. In working out this ratio, the computation was based upon the proportionate space given to the different letters in *Readers' Guide*, *Cumulative Book Index* and the University of Wyoming Library Catalog. The result was very satisfactory.

Wyoming is so sparsely settled that its population of less than 200,000 people lives in an area extensive enough to contain all of New England and two-thirds of New York State in addition. The fact that Wyoming has chosen to house its State University Library in a thoroughly modern and well equipped building of which a far older state might well be proud, is indeed an encouraging indication of library development in the rapidly vanishing frontier of our country.

REBA DAVIS, *Librarian*.

Carnegie Corporation Grants for Library Service

GRANTS amounting to \$26,000 for the current fiscal year were made to the American Library Association recently by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The grants were for five separate items as follows: Temporary Library Training Board, \$2,000; a Survey, \$7,500; a study of libraries and adult education, \$6,000; a general editor and a proof reader, \$3,000; A. L. A. Headquarters, rent and moving expenses, \$7,500; total, \$26,000.

The additional grant to the Temporary Library Training Board was primarily to cover expenses of the open meeting which was held in New York City, April 15, 16th and 17th.

The sum appropriated for a Survey will be made available to the Committee of Five on Library Service, of which Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick is chairman. The Committee was created in 1919 to make a comprehensive study of library methods and practice and to publish its findings. The work is divided into four groups: (1) the acquisition of books and organization for use; (2) the use of books; (3) the relation of libraries to government and other institutions and agencies, including the activities of the libraries not directly connected with the use of books; (4) library personnel, training, salaries and hours of service. The chairman has in hand a questionnaire, prepared by the Committee members with the help of several hundred other librarians. The appropriation will make possible the employment of a director, the necessary assistants, traveling expenses, and printing.

The study of libraries and adult education is

to be conducted by a Commission which the Executive Board has voted to create, but the members of which have not yet been chosen. Luther L. Dickerson, until recently with the United States Army as advisory librarian, has been engaged as an executive assistant to aid the Commission in its study. He is now assembling material and preparing tentative plans which will be submitted to the Commission for criticism and possible action, when it is appointed. The vote of the Executive Board authorizing the appointment of the Commission defines the Commission's duties as follows: "To study the adult education movement and the work of libraries for adults and older boys and girls out of school; to report its findings and its recommendations to the Council."

The appropriation for a general editor and a proof reader are to make it possible for the Headquarters office to give more attention, and more prompt attention, to the manuscripts submitted for publication by the A. L. A.

The item of \$7,500 for A. L. A. Headquarters, rent, moving expenses, etc., has already made possible the rental of space on the ninth floor of the John Crerar Library Building. The office in the Public Library is retained.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK OF LIBRARIES

An informal round table meeting on the subject of public health is planned for the Saratoga Springs meeting. Will any one interested please write to Mary Casamajor, librarian, National Health Library, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Conference on Library Training

A SERIES of open meetings of the Temporary Library Training Board was held in New York City April 15-17 for the discussion of the provisional draft of the report of the Board to the A. L. A. Council. To these meetings the Executive Board of the A. L. A. had invited all members of the profession.

The Provisional Draft included first, a short historical sketch which gave the background for the appointment of the present Board; second, the Findings of the Board; and last, the Recommendations. Following the main text there were appendices: A—Scheme of Classification for Library Schools, B—Summer courses, C—Training Classes, D—Apprentice Classes, E—Teacher-Librarian Courses, F—Correspondence Courses.

Much of the discussion at the meetings centered around the appendices, altho these are to be presented to the Council for general information, not for action, and are prepared for the consideration of the possible permanent board. Some of the suggestions made from the floor were that the library schools be grouped by kind, and not classed by grade; that instead of classifying library schools descriptions be given; that training classes be held for six months, not for seven and eight months; that regional training classes be established; that there is a definite relation between salaries which may be received and amount of preparation required according to the appendices; that summer library courses are extremely valuable and the requirements for entrance and for faculties should not be placed so high as to hamper their effectiveness.

There were present at the meetings held in the lecture room of the New York Public Library, representatives from twelve of the eighteen library schools, from training and apprentice classes, summer sessions, normal schools and teachers' colleges, and correspondence courses. The officers of the A. L. A. committees and section, and of affiliated and other national library associations particularly concerned with education for librarianship were in attendance as follows: The chairman of the A. L. A. Professional Training Section and the Education Committee, and the Presidents of the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, the Special Libraries Association, and the Library Department of the National Education Association. Other librarians were present at one or more of the sessions and expressed their opinions on various points. A national gathering therefore conferred for three days on library training

problems, for the benefit of the Temporary Library Training Board, all members of which were in attendance; Adam Strohm, chairman, Harrison W. Craver, Linda A. Eastman, Andrew Keogh, Malcolm G. Wyer, together with Sarah C. N. Bogle, secretary, and Harriet E. Howe, executive assistant.

The text of the Report has been revised since the meetings and in its new form appears in this same issue, pages 421-422.

The Chairman announced during the session that further suggestions would be welcome during the next ten days if sent to the A. L. A. Headquarters to the Executive Assistant of the Board. The scheme of classification for library schools is to be worked over and an alternative one developed before the final report and the appendices are printed. This final report (with the appendices) will be mailed to all members of the Council and to all others requesting it before the Saratoga Springs Conference.

Summer Courses in Library Science

Announcements from many other schools will be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A GROUP of courses in library methods, supplementing those given last year, will be offered at the University of Minnesota Summer Session, June 21 to July 31. The subjects in which it is expected courses will be offered are: Principles of book selection; cataloging; classification and subject headings. The last two very elementary courses are intended both for teacher librarians and as a preliminary to more advanced courses to be offered later. Courses in school library administration and book selection for school libraries (based on the lists of the Minnesota State Department of Education) will be offered by Alma Penrose, of the University High School. Credits for satisfactory work will be given in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts and in the College of Education.

Further details may be obtained from Dean F. J. Kelly, director of the Summer Session, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

VERMONT SUMMER SCHOOL

AUGUST 4-15, Fourth annual Summer School for Librarians conducted by the Free Public Library Department of the Vermont Board of Education, will be held at Montpelier.

The courses, planned primarily to fit the needs of the small libraries, include: Accession-

ing, classification, cataloging, subject headings, filing, reference, charging systems, and mending. Discussions will be held on loan work, publicity, etc. Eight open lectures on children's literature will be given by Marion F. Schwab, of the Brooklyn Public Library. Much more attention will be given to Reference work than in former years, as daily instruction will be given by Evelyn S. Lease, librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier. Practical work will be carried on at the library.

Tuition is free to all Vermont librarians, with a charge of \$12 for those from other states. A limited number of \$15 scholarships are available for Vermont librarians.

All communications regarding attendance should be addressed to Mrs. Helen M. Richards, secretary, Free Public Library Department, Montpelier.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

JUNE 23rd is the opening date of the summer course instead of June 16 as announced in our number for April 1.

Favorite Children's Books in San Antonio

THE result of the vote which we took in our children's department last year to determine the most popular book among the children of San Antonio has many points of interest to other libraries.

We kept the ballot box open two weeks and asked each child who came into the library to vote once. In order to get an honest expression and at the same time to avoid the possibility of any child's voting more than once, we asked each one to sign a register but not to sign his name to his vote, altho he was asked to give his age thereon. The children were also told that they might vote for any book they had ever read, even tho it was not to be found on our shelves—which accounts for the presence of the Tarzan and Tom Swift books in the high place on the list of favorites. In fact, it was to determine whether such books really outweighed in popularity the titles which may be considered literature that we asked for this vote.

To each of the thirty-three grade schools of the city we sent letters asking the teachers to mention the contest to their pupils. Many of the remote schools took the vote in their schools, sending us the ballots. The appended table giving the final results is a duplicate of the sheet which we sent to each of the schools after the contest closed.

Probably no vote could give expression to

the actual, under-the-surface opinion of any given group of children. If I had been asked to give the book I liked best at ten or twelve years of age, I shudder to think what I might have named. And yet the books which stand out in my memory from my childhood reading are books which I am not ashamed to have loved. I think we may safely assume that many of the votes for the Tarzan and Tom Swift books came from boys of vivid imagination who may just as easily feel the appeal of finer and more restrained books.

However, this is, I suspect, a pretty fair measure of the taste in books of our San Antonio children.

Here are the results of the voting in the children's department of the library. A total of 1317 votes were cast and 432 different titles were named.

Books Having More Than Twenty Votes—

Tom Sawyer, 72; Robinson Crusoe, 45; Tarzan books, 43; Tom Swift books, 38; Pollyanna, 29; Treasure Island, 28; Little Women, 27; Call of the Wild, 24; Pinocchio, 23; Little Colonel, 22; Juan and Juanita, 21.

Authors in Order of Popularity—

Clemens, Samuel L., 89; Alcott, Louisa M., 50; Defoe, Daniel, 45; Burroughs, Edgar Rice, 43; Porter, Eleanor, 32; Stevenson, Robert Louis, 31; Townsend, Frances H. (B.), 30; Pyle, Howard, 29; Johnston, Annie Fellows, 27; London, Jack, 27; Lang, Andrew, 24; Lorenzini, 23; Perkins, Lucy Fitch, 19; Baum, L. Frank, 19; Grey, Zane, 18; Seton, Ernest Thompson, 17; Grimm Brothers, 16; Burgess, Thornton W., 15.

Authors Most Popular With Children Under 10—

Lang, Lorenzini, Perkins, Baum, Grimm, Burgess.

Authors Most Popular With Children Over 10—

Clemens, Alcott, Defoe, Burroughs, Stevenson, Townsend.

LEAH CARTER JOHNSTON,

Children's Librarian

Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Texas

A. L. A. Membership Campaign

AN intensive campaign for increased membership in the A. L. A. is being carried on by a committee of which John Adams Lowe, of the Brooklyn Public Library, is chairman.

The committee has followed up former members who have either forgotten or for other reasons neglected to pay their dues recently; and has co-opted representatives of the various states whose plan of urging members of local organizations to join the national association also has already met with great success.

"The A. L. A. is working for better legislation, better library incomes, better standards, more appreciation for library service," points out the committee's letter of April 28. "A type of membership is provided for every . . . library worker."

What Swedish-Americans Read

THE oldtime Swedish immigrant read little and the modern Swedish newcomer reads a great deal, writes Edgar Swenson in the *March Interpreter*, published by the Foreign Language Information service, New York. The discrepancy is explained by the different character of the modern immigrant. The bulk of Swedes who arrived in America during the nineteenth century and before the war were farmers who went from the ports of arrival to the isolated farm regions of the North Central states. They knew how to read and write, but physical labor during the day left them with no inclination to read in the evening. A weekly newspaper and an occasional book offered by the newspaper as a prize constituted their reading. The modern immigrant, on the other hand, is usually an industrial worker or person of professional training whom the recent economic depression in Sweden has forced to come here to better himself. "More education and culture among the industrial wage earners has been for many years an aim and slogan of labor unions and temperance societies, in which practically all the workers in Sweden are enrolled nowadays. Upon their arrival in America these later immigrants have remained more commonly in districts where their cultivated taste for regular reading is easily indulged."

Religious books and fiction total about eighty-five per cent of the literary consumption of the Swedish group. Approximately one-half of the fifty periodicals issued in the United States for Swedish readers are of a strictly religious character, and many of the others have a strong religious flavor. This tendency is natural when one considers that the main body of the Swedish group came to America during a period of intense religious concern in the old country. Eighty per cent of an estimated four hundred books published by Swedish writers living in the United States also fall under the religious-fiction classification. Most of the others are educational in character. Three principal publishing houses produce literature in the Swedish language in this country. The Augustana Book Concern, owned by the Swedish Lutheran Church in America, has issued some 350 books, mostly of a religious nature, since its establishment. Of the two other principal houses one specializes in selling to farmers by mail, while the other concentrates upon libraries and the book needs of organizations. The latter house is associated with the largest publishing house in Sweden and maintains a high literary standard.

There is a steady demand for the works of Strindberg, Lagerlöf, Fröding, Blanche, Flygare-

Carlen, Brenner and Topelius, all familiar names in their native Sweden, but the younger generation of Swedish immigrant, particularly in such large centers as Chicago, Minneapolis and some Eastern points, also calls for such non-Swedish authors as Dickens, Jack London, Dumas, Ibsen, Kipling, Doyle, Hall Caine, Flammarion, Zola, Mark Twain, Tolstoi, Rolland, Gosky, Verne and Dostoievski. The present day Swedish immigrant learns English quickly and soon adopts the American outlook upon life and letters.

A High School Book Campaign

ONE day not long ago a boy from the senior class of Burlington (N. C.) High School, in which is located the Burlington Public Library, walked into the principal's office and said: "I've been thinking that before I graduate I would like to do something worth while for the school. I spent lots of time in the library and wonder if you would give me permission to start a campaign for more books."

The principal told him to go ahead and formulate his plans and in a few days, with the advice and encouragement of the librarian, the plans were all ready. The boy made a splendid speech before the student body in chapel one morning on "Buying Brains" and then launched his campaign. The librarian left the full management to the leader and his chosen captains and offered a picnic to the grade raising the most money. She also acted as treasurer for them and for a week had difficulty in finding time for library work because her hands were full of the nickles and dimes that poured in. At the end of the week the total amount was \$207.30 and the grade that won the picnic raised \$69.16. Pretty good for a high school pupil!

This pupil, Lacy Thompson, is now a college freshman, still working his way onward and upward. His school predicts for him a great success not only in college but in life's race course, for he has the right idea of "buying brains."

THE A. L. A. College and Reference Section under the new plan of organization have registered over two hundred as members. It is hoped through these dues to accumulate funds which will aid committee work and perhaps result in publication of some of the work of the section. All engaged in college or reference work are invited to send their names and dues of fifty cents to J. A. McMillen, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1924



"TEN thousand members by 1926" is the stirring slogan of the Membership Committee for the A. L. A. semi-centenary celebration. The appeal of Chairman Lowe suggests ways and means of reaching this end. The membership of the A. L. A. was two thousand in 1910, when the United-States census reported 7,423 librarians, and nearly forty-five hundred in 1920, when the census recorded 15,297 within the profession. Census figures, from decade to decade, are not always comparable, for those preceding 1910 were very loose in their schedule of the library calling, and even the figures cited are not directly comparable. The A. L. A. membership has increased in happy disproportions even to this doubling in the census return, today closely approximating six thousand, and thus shows an increasing proportion of membership in the A. L. A. to membership in the profession. In adding four thousand new members, it is most desirable to make a special drive among library trustees, for a fraction of a trustee from each library, that is, one trustee from every two or three library boards, would make up the desired number. In the other direction there should be a cordial endeavor to induce the junior members of the calling to enroll, and thus obtain for themselves the educational and inspirational value of membership. Let us all try our best to fulfill the slogan.

THE A. L. A. has now moved headquarters to the John Crerar Library building in Chicago, tho the editorial office of the *Booklist* will remain at the Chicago Public Library for the use of its book facilities, and grateful recognition should be made of the liberality of the authorities of the Chicago Public Library in assigning so much valuable and needed space thru these many years past for A. L. A. headquarters. For the removal and other office development a substantial grant has been made by the Carnegie Corporation, which is only one of several gifts for A. L. A. use, aggregating for the current year \$26,000. The present policy of the Carnegie Corporation is to turn from grants for local buildings to grants for the wider usefulness of national work thru the national organization, a change which empha-

sizes the growth of library work from local fields into national proportions. This is illustrated, also, by the national library survey undertaken by the A. L. A. Committee on Survey, of which Dr. Bostwick is chairman, which has now mapped out its plans after consultation with librarians in all sections and fields, for which also a grant has been made by the Carnegie Corporation. The work of the Temporary Library Training Board also has like support and the Carnegie Corporation is now definitely interested in doing for the training of librarians what it has already accomplished in the fields of medical and other professional education. Announcement is made on another page of the details of these liberal gifts, for which the profession is grateful to Dr. Keppel, the new President, as well as to Mr. Bertram who continues to give his secretarial care to the Corporation which he has thus served since its organization.

LIKE the Williamson report, the preliminary reports of the Temporary Library Training Board have been received with large and wide appreciation, tempered only by criticisms which in themselves are token of such appreciation. The three days' session in New York last month, subsequent to that at the Chicago mid-winter meeting, was devoted to hearings which might well form the model for congressional committees. The representatives of library schools and training classes, of alumni associations and of other library interests made up a gathering of unusual personnel, and while it was to be regretted that the comprehensive and detailed program made the allotment of time rather brief for each topic, the range of subjects effectively considered was indeed remarkable. A most valuable contribution was a paper from Mr. Reece, presented in summary only by Mr. Keogh, the appendices to which give an exceptionally valuable outline of subjects and courses for the several types of library schools. The Board itself sat as a committee of inquiry and devoted a fourth day to executive session for considering the diverse views submitted while they were still fresh in mind. Nothing could be more admirable in method, and out of this careful work should come the best possible start for the li-

brary educational system of the future, in a reorganization of which Dr. Williamson's report to the Carnegie Corporation gave initial impulse.

"STANDARDS rather than standardization" is perhaps a happy phrasing of the needs of the library profession, as made by a critic in the discussion who considered that a training board should not "determine" too definitely. Evaluation and guidance, rather than regulation and enforcement, should be the method of progress. In a word, cast iron and red tape rules should be avoided, as indeed the report recognized in providing for the gradual development of its schemes. Full allowance must be made not only for the exceptional person, but of such an exceptional school as was organized at Riverside by its exceptional librarian. The proposed limit of ten per cent for the entrance of persons not fully qualified by previous education works out that in a school of eighteen persons only one and eight-tenths exceptional persons could be admitted! Objection was also entered to any nomenclature as AA, A, B, C or 1, 2, 3, whether in direct or reverse order, which would give an ironclad rank, to the detriment of schools of B or second class schools. It is regrettable that in the brief time allotted, not enough emphasis was possible on the value of correspondence and other detached agencies of training which must be looked to for the betterment of the many librarians and assistants in smaller libraries who cannot take regular school courses, but who must be depended on for decades to come to supply the growing demand which, tho the figures of prophesy may be somewhat ex-

aggerated, will be enormously increased before any educational development of fully professional character can catch up.

SPRING cleaning is now in the householder's mind and should be in that of the librarian. It is the time for clearing out the attic—and the library shelves. The largest library begins to suffer for lack of house room almost as soon as it is built and equipped; even the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library already need a few more miles of stack shelving. The solution of their problems is in extension, in accordance with the original plan of their library building. But this solution is not only impossible but undesirable in the case of moderate-sized and small libraries. The solution in such libraries is in the discarding of books which are out of date or out of use, and such weeding out should be one of the most important functions of library boards and librarians from year to year or from period to period. In fact, a town or village library is in better shape when its limitations force it to such discarding, but this is the most difficult task before the librarian. The discards may for the most part serve other useful purposes in helping to stock new libraries which cannot afford fresh books, or in supplying hospitals, lighthouses and like institutions where the occupants have more leisure and patience than the patrons of other libraries. This word to the wise should be timely and is not to be disregarded by library authorities who seek to keep their libraries in the best condition for public service.

LIBRARY WORK

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

LIBRARIANS in their professional capacity may shiver with apprehension at the prospect of radio competition with the reading urge of the public, but personally they are intensely interested to see how the wheels go round, if the April meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association is any criterion. Dinner was served in the dining-room of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, after which the invitation of Station WEAJ to inspect their apparatus was eagerly accepted.

The evening's program belonged to our own members and Edward H. Redstone and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., were guests of honor. Mr. Redstone spoke a greeting on behalf of the national

Association and urged attendance at the coming Saratoga Springs convention. Mr. Hyde pleaded for constructive effort on the part of special librarians to produce and maintain high professional standards. Greater responsibility should be sought, and a definite effort made by individual librarians to broaden their program of usefulness. The employer often must be taught what his librarian can and should be expected to do. For example, it is not efficient to allow an expert investigator or a research worker to be interrupted in his special work by routine inquiries, even tho in his own line. These can be delegated to the librarian after the first time of asking to be answered from library files of memoranda or other records.

Miss Rankin made an energetic appeal for

increased membership in the national Association and urged that all possible objections be cited frankly from the floor so that we could discover the real reasons for the lack of response to repeated appeals. The most common objection is that the fee of two dollars is too high for the value received, and the point was made that membership in the larger national association, the American Library Association, seems to meet the needs of the average special librarian.

Anne Morgan, as a representative of the American Woman's Association, described plans for the \$4,000,000 club house that is to be built for business and professional women in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE third annual conference of the faculties of the state normal schools of Pennsylvania was held at Indiana, Pa., April 10-12. The normal school librarians gathered in the group conference with Adeline B. Zachert, State director of school libraries. Their meeting was not only inspirational but eminently practical, a number of definite conclusions being reached.

The course of study in library methods was reported on and carefully discussed. It is given by the librarian in all the normal schools, tho some of the schools had not been able to secure the full-time allotment of eighteen classroom periods. A resolution was passed fully endorsing the course, and recommending that it be continued, that it be given the full time allotment, and that it receive full recognition and credit. This is a carefully prepared course of one semester hour with practice work and individual problems, concluding with an examination or test. In some cases a true-false test of fifty questions and a multiple choice test of one hundred questions was used.

In cataloging, the greatest need seemed to be a better classification of pedagogical books. This varied widely in the different schools, as the Dewey Decimal system allows wide range of choice on this subject. A committee was appointed to work out an adaptation of the Dewey system of the classification of pedagogical books which should seem best suited to a normal school library, and which might be uniformly adopted.

Much time was given to the question of leisure reading. It was felt that the normal schools are responsible for the cultural development of their students. Graduates should know and appreciate books, authors and topics which intelligent people are discussing. The librarian has a large responsibility in this direction. A limited survey had been made of the reading

of high school and normal school students, which showed a healthy broadening of their leisure reading. Some of the methods in use to increase and improve this are: Wise purchase of new books in all cultural lines; advertisement of books by bulletins and shelf display; frequent short talks on new books, their authors and their topics; a card index of brief book reviews by students and faculty; individual guidance and suggestion.

The normal schools of Pennsylvania are regarded as the educational centers of their districts, to which all educators may turn for information and for expert advice and assistance. In such service the library of the normal school becomes an important factor. It should be a large and up to date book laboratory, carefully organized to meet the various demands made upon it. One feature of the extension work of the normal school library is the work with small rural schools in the district. This implies the sending of traveling libraries from the normal school library. This work is growing rapidly in all the normal schools. During the last year one school kept forty classroom libraries in constant use in the rural schools in its district.

An adequate appropriation for the purchase of books is a problem of keen interest to the librarians. Action was taken to request that a sum equal to not less than four dollars per student enrolled be allowed in the annual budget of each normal school for the purchase of library books. It was felt that this quota will not provide sufficient funds to carry on adequately the many lines of work of the normal school library; but it is hoped that means may be found to increase this minimum allotment.

ALICE COCHRAN, Secretary Library Section.

Normal School Conference of Pennsylvania.

OHIO SCHOOL LIBRARIANS CONFERENCE

AT the request of the Bureau of Educational Research a sectional meeting of school librarians was held for the first time on April 4th in connection with the well attended session of the Ohio State Educational Conference. The program was prepared by the State Library. State Librarian Herbert S. Hirshberg presided. Edna M. Hull, librarian of the East Junior High School, Warren, read a paper on how the junior high school library differs from that of the senior high school. Helen V. Lewis, Glenville High School Branch librarian, Cleveland, discussed library lessons in a paper, "How We Teach the Use of the Library," and Estella M. Slaven, school and children's librarian, Ohio State Library, spoke on "The School Library and the Teacher." Good general discussion followed the papers.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

BILLBOARD ADVERTISING

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The question of library advertising is not new. Practically all librarians admit the desirability of advertising in one form or another. Billboard advertising for libraries, however, is something of a novelty and since it is a time-honored custom in our profession to discuss all innovations pleasantly and thoroly, it would seem profitable to admit some evidence by persons other than librarians so as to benefit from the fresh point of view. My three witnesses are:

No. 1. Mme. Eleonora Duse. It is related in an obituary notice that when Theodor Rosenfeld, the impresario, brought her here thirty years ago and billed her appearance at the old Fifth Avenue Theatre she demanded the modest posters be recalled saying: "I am not a circus and I do not want to be regarded as one." And this lady was an actress! It is not recorded that the box office had reason for complaint.

The second witness is an editorial writer for the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*, presumably Henry Seidel Canby, who declares himself after this fashion in the issue of March 22, page 1:

Through our pleasant Eastern country the auto routes are drawn like smearing fingers. The fields and hills are accessible now but hardly to be seen. The main roads have drawn the worst of the city after them. Shacks, signs, posters protect the unaccustomed eye from a too sudden view of beauty. There is a hill above Branford in Connecticut which when one climbed it on an old dirt road, was famous for its uplift over miles of hazy ridges with blue sea to the south and village spires and orchards between. Now the perfect concrete road winds between vast pictures of stagy old men lighting cigarettes, enormous automobile tires, and twenty-seven varieties of oil and gasoline described in letters seven feet high. And as one crests the hill and drops down into what was once a delightful valley, every vista has its sign board, and hillside shouts to hillside the immediate necessity of forgetting beauty and buying something today. . . . The impulse which creates the signboard in its horrid gaucherie clicks the typewriter upon flat prose and pushes the pencil through the worse comics. . . . A trip from Philadelphia to New York by train or auto is enough to make a Russian realist turn to romance.

The third witness is the Standard Oil Company of New York and fourteen other large national advertisers which, as announced in the *New York Times*, Wednesday, March 26th, 1924, have pledged themselves to abolish highway billboards. The article to be found on page 1 states that:

Herbert L. Pratt, President, said the Company would confine itself to boards at garages and service stations.

The removal of the last sign was expected within eighteen months, when the last contract had expired.

The company will abandon all highway billboards which are objectionable or mar scenic effect. The fourteen other large national advertisers who proposed to do away with highway billboards include: Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Ward Baking Company, Fleischmann Company, yeast, and the Goodrich Rubber Company; and the Texas Company has given partial endorsement of the committee's proposal to restrict signs.

In view of this expression of opinion from such a wide range of interests, librarians may be pardonable if they object, not to advertising, but to its use in an offensive form. After all the character of service given by the public library is not to be confused with chewing gum, easy fitting underwear or efficacious soothing syrup.

CARL L. CANNON.

New York Public Library.

Miss Nunns, whose letter to the LIBRARY JOURNAL opened this discussion, sends us (April 22) two additional communications which we are glad to print.

I

"Dear Champions of Good Taste: I am with you in your brave protest against Library Billboard Advertising.

"EDWARD F. STEVENS, *Director and Librarian.*"
Pratt Institute Free Library [and]
School of Library Science.

II

"I agree with you as to Muskegon billboard. "Whoever is responsible should be expelled from the A. L. A. (if a member) for unprofessional conduct.

"GARDNER M. JONES."

Salem (Mass.) Public Library.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The ladies of the staff of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin must be enthusiastic opponents of the billboard nuisance and have permitted this opposition to that form of advertising to overflow unto the Hackley Memorial Library for using such a conveyance for publicity. There has always been opposition to billboards as such and there is evidence (witness action in Massachusetts) that they will soon begin to disappear from our highways, but I cannot condemn an unusually progressive and ambitious librarian for using this method of bringing the service of the Public Library to the

people. Judged by the results at Muskegon, Mr. Wheeler's publicity has succeeded, and I am sure no one has been injured by the methods used. The signs meet the requirements of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. They are honest advertising and tell the truth.

It seems so obvious to me that the LIBRARY JOURNAL should print news of this character that I cannot imagine the profession repre-

manding the editor for misrepresenting the library interests.

Billboard advertising by libraries will not lower the dignity or standing of the public library, but it may raise the standards of billboard advertising.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, *Librarian.*

St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

GEORGIA

According to the fourth annual report of the Georgia State Library Commission, of which Beverly Wheatcroft is now secretary, there are thirty-four libraries in the state receiving whole or partial city support. One library is endowed and free. Sixty-two libraries are maintained by local organizations, mostly women's clubs, subscriptions or associations, and twenty college and university libraries. Nine public libraries are free to the people of the county. Since the last report the libraries at Camilla and West Point have received a city appropriation and the Clarke Library at Marietta has been changed from a subscription library to a free library, open to both city and Cobb County. The Washington Memorial Library, given by Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy in memory of her brother, Hugh Vernon Washington, was opened at Macon in November. In the first month 1,700 people were registered and 5,000 books circulated. Local associations are assisting in building up the library's collection of books on the South.

The Commission's traveling library collection of 1070 volumes, divided into 20 community and 27 school libraries, circulated 116 libraries, or 3,838 books, in the year. In all 10,777 books were sent out in answer to 3,014 requests, an increase of 3,470 books and 1,217 over the 1922 statistics. The secretary has one assistant and an appropriation of \$6,000.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock. The installing of new shelving and the addition of several thousand volumes from the former Camp Pike Library gave occasion for a very successful "library day" on April 8. The staff spent the time showing people over the building and explaining the work. Crowds filled the building the entire time. Souvenirs, copies of Grant Overton's "American Nights Entertainment" and of the Haldeman-Julius pocket classics, were given away by the local dealers from their book-booths. A good orchestra and punch were added attractions. Interest-

ing exhibits were on display; some of the rare and choice volumes from the Rose collection; old and interesting books on early Arkansas; and beautifully illustrated editions of juvenile classics. The local Fine Arts Club had arranged an exhibit of portraits and miniatures by a New York artist, native of Arkansas, which were on display in the basement.

The local newspapers gave much help. For three weeks before "library day" the Sunday editions carried feature stories on books and reading, while on the day itself each paper carried an editorial on the event. Every club and civic organization received a special invitation. Printed post-cards were addressed to every householder in the city directory, and the library is sure that increased interest will result.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Library Commission closed a busy year in December hampered by a cut of \$1,500 in its appropriation for contingent expenses made by the Legislature. The secretary was unable to visit any of the libraries of the state during the year, and it was impossible to publish the *Library Messenger*.

Missouri has thirty-six public libraries receiving tax support and serving a population of 1,517,189 people, leaving 1,886,866, or more than half the population of the state, without public library facilities. The Hannibal Public Library increased its rural distributing stations to five. The citizens of Marion County share in the benefits of the increase. The arrangement is financed by the county court and the cost is in proportion to the number of books actually used by county borrowers. Boonville opened a new public library, and Eldon, in the central part of the state, established a library in one of the bank buildings of the city, beginning its service late in November. Both are maintained by citizens without any tax support. The city of Caruthersville, after planning for a vote on a county library tax, was obliged to give it up because the county had already reached the con-

stitutional limit, and voted a city tax of one mill instead. The Commission loaned 21,838 books in 2,083 separate shipments, an increase of 11 and 61 per cent respectively over the figures of 1922. The increase was largely due to consistent publicity. Full information about the traveling libraries and an application card were sent early in the autumn to each county superintendent of school, each county agricultural agent, and home demonstration agent in the state, and cards were also sent to former borrowers.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. A special eight weeks' course in children's work under the direction of Carrie E. Scott, supervisor of children's work, was opened April 14th in the Public Library. The class consists of eight members of the staff who have all had a previous course in library training and have shown a special aptitude for work with children. The course will cover children's literature, administration and storytelling.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Potter County. Not from an Amarilloan but from a neighbor whom we have always found well informed we learn that the unnamed town in Hermann Hagedorn's "So this is Main Street" in *Collier's* for March 22nd is Amarillo, and that the librarian is Miss Willie Lee Martin, librarian of the Potter County Free Library.

There is one infallible test of a town that I know . . . whether the town has a library.

A low building of yellow brick, designed on canonical lines, recognizable (happily recognizable) for what it is anywhere between Montauk Point and the Golden Gate. The Public Library. I mount the steps and enter.

A roomy hall, high ceilings, in subdued light; oak bookcases, well filled; two or three readers at tables; in the center, behind a semihexagonal desk, the librarian, tending strictly to business.

NO RUBBISH HERE

I steel my soul to find rubbish and find George Meredith's "Essay on Comedy and the Comic Spirit." Close by is another Meredith, represented by "Lucile." I might have expected "Lucile"; also its neighbor, Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia"; but near it is the greater Arnold with all his eminent fellow Victorians: Browning, Ruskin, Spencer, Mill, Tennyson. Respectability. I ponder, demanded that the Victorians should be there. But what has traditional respectability to do with Havelock Ellis, who stares at me from an upper shelf; with Benson, Lucas, Arnold Bennett (not the novels or the homilies but the arresting "Things that Have Interested Me"); with that solemn indictment by our serious thinkers, fearlessly labeled "These United States"; with Hudson's "Ralph Herne," De la Mare's "Veil"; with Lady Gregory, Andreyef, Tchekoff, Knut Hamsun.

Riley is here in various editions, in happy propinquity to Will Carleton, Eugene Field, and Edgar

A. Guest. . . . "The Little Book of Modern Verse" "The New Poetry," Drinkwater, Lindsay, Dunsany. There is a shelf on the little-theatre movement, a shelf on music, a half dozen shelves of biography, of travel books, of theoretical science, of applied science.

A cold thought strikes me—on the shelves, yes; but ever off the shelves? I am swiftly reassured. All the cards have more than one entry; in Hudson and his like the cards are filled.

THIS GIRL COULD TEACH BROADWAY

I turn to the librarian for light. She is in her twenties, decidedly attractive, clear-eyed, firm, not given to unnecessary smiling. The women of the town, it appears, decided that the town needed a library, that was several years ago. The library they started grew beyond them; the city took it over and then the county. She sends books everywhere over a district covering almost a thousand square miles, to individuals, to branch libraries, to clubs, to schools. Some one has a baby; she sends her Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children." Some one else has a boy who seems to have a talent for drawing; she sends him the "School Arts Magazine" and easy drawing books. A farmer wants to know (and know quick) how to prevent rust on wheat; she sends him a Government pamphlet. A scout troop wants to furnish a club-room; she sends them Brigham's "Box Furniture."

Everybody asks for fiction, and she sends it, exercising with discretion the prerogatives of a benevolent autocrat to send not what they think they want, but what she knows they ought to learn to appreciate. Boys who clamor for penny thrillers are introduced to "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." Even Zane Grey is taboo; Altschuler and Stewart Edward White go in his place. How do they take the iron hand? I ask. Fifteen books sent to one school, she tells me, were drawn out forty-two times in one month. The answer seems conclusive.

Grown-ups? They too respond to light and leading. "If you feed them rubbish, they will demand rubbish; if you give them the real thing, it is the real thing they will demand."

It occurs to me that this efficient and clear-headed young lady has something to teach Broadway.

I find myself feeling very warm toward Main Street, and very hopeful of my country's future.

FRANCE

Paris. The Paris Library School prospectus shortly to be issued announces two courses for the year 1924-1925: A six-weeks' summer course from June 2—July 12, and a full course of 34 weeks beginning October 6.

The summer course is given in two cycles:

A day course of 150 hours divided between: Administration, book buying and loan work, 14; Cataloging, classification, etc., 53; Bibliography, reference, book selection, 51; School and children's work, 6; Practice and library visits, 26.

An evening course of 12 hours—7 weekly—of which 4 are on administration, 10 on cataloging classification, etc.; 12 on book selection, reference, etc.; 2 on work with young people; and 14 are devoted to practice and visits.

The full course, comprising 504 hours instruction admits 20 regular students of whom not more than five may be foreigners. Further particulars will be given in later numbers.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A second, entirely revised and much enlarged edition of Bessie Graham's "The Bookman's Manual: A Guide to Literature" is now ready for distribution. (Bowker \$2.50. 627p.) This will be reviewed in our next number.

A "Biography of John Shaw Billings," by Harry M. Lydenberg, will be published soon by the American Library Association. It is being printed and bound at the Merrymount Press. This is the first in the series of American Library Pioneers, edited by Arthur E. Bostwick.

The third part of the "Guide to Serial Publications" prior to 1918 and now or recently current in Boston, Cambridge and vicinity, compiled and edited by Thomas Johnston Homer with the co-operation of a committee of librarians and other scholars, has just been published, bringing the list down to Int—.

In the *University Journal of Business* for March (v. 2, pages 216-247), are some reading lists for students on commerce and business administration. The purpose of these lists is to help the student to a comprehensive notion of the business curriculum as a related whole, and in seeing these relations that the student may grow intellectually at the same time. The lists are planned on the basis that physical environment and social environment must both be considered. The lists are classified.

"The American Historian's Raw Material," being an address made by J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution is the title paper in the attractive volume commemorating the dedication of the William L. Clemens Library of Americana at the University of Michigan last June. In addition to the addresses at the dedication there are included in the volume Librarian W. W. Bishop's address at the laying of the corner stone, "A Temple of American History" and short papers on the library building and the gift agreement. (Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan, 1923. 64 p.)

The *House Magazine* of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. for February, has an interesting article on Hazel Green's Bank and her Library. Hazel Green is not the name of a woman, but the name of a town in Wisconsin, where the bank gives quarters to the town library and runs it, and finds it a very profitable thing in getting people into the bank to get books from the library, and at the same time draws busi-

ness for them. This is not really a public library, but an outgrowth of the rental library, somewhat along the lines of the bookseller's rental library, and rental libraries in public libraries.

The D. C. Classification for Business Methods (658); Office Economy (651); and Labor and Laborers, Employers, Capital (331) are now ready for distribution by the Forest Press, Lake Placid Club. These tables, with a 16-page index, form a fifty-six page pamphlet.

This is the first of the decimal classification separates, announcement of which was made last year by the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, planned especially to meet the needs of the specialist, the student, the class, for whom the full tables are too cumbersome in use and too costly. The price of this pamphlet is \$1; and five or more copies will be sent at half price if ordered for clerical or class use.

Separates for 610, Medicine; 630 Agriculture; 370, Education, are to follow; and work has been begun on the revision of 200, Theology and Religion and 340 Law.

The A. L. A. Committee on Sabin's Dictionary, consisting of Edwin H. Anderson, chairman; R. R. Bowker, Worthington C. Ford, Andrew Keogh, Azariah S. Root, J. I. Wyer, and Victor Hugo Paltsits, secretary, organized on April 16, at the New York Public Library.

Names of printers were asked for, from whom estimates are to be secured for printing a double part (about 200 pp.) of the continuation of Sabin. It is the understanding of the Committee that Mr. Bowker agrees temporarily to underwrite in the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, toward the printing of one double part, which sum underwritten is to be subject to refund to Mr. Bowker if and when the returns from sales or other guaranty become available.

The Committee requested certain information from Wilberforce Eames, the editor of Sabin's Dictionary, which, after adjournment, the secretary obtained from Mr. Eames, as follows:

Mr. Eames has no objection to an issue of separate of the section relating to Captain John Smith. His intention is considerably to contract his data for Sabin. He does not wish to commit himself to any definite figures, but the Captain John Smith "copy" may take up about as much space as the Ptolemy, namely, about fifty pages.

He will prepare his own condensed "copy" of the Captain John Smith items. If the printers require all

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Assistant Professor of Classics in Hunter College, New York, with a Foreword by

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Professor of Latin in Columbia University

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"copy" in typewritten form he would need clerical assistance on this part as well as on the rest of the alphabet.

As he is still busy for months on his personal affairs, the "copy" for a double part would not be available before the autumn.

He will need a clerical assistant working under his direction in the New York Library, as soon as he him-

self is ready to begin. He does not consider it necessary to investigate titles at the Library of Congress, unless the facts are unavailable in New York and around Boston, in which case an extension of research to Washington would be required.

Mr. Eames mentions that no numerous additions are to be made to the "copy" for the remainder of the alphabet.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BALDWIN, Elizabeth G., librarian of Teachers College at Columbia University, received a pleasant token of appreciation from the Board of Trustees who at their meeting on April 10 took the following action:

"The Trustees established in the Library of Teachers College a Collection to be known as the 'Baldwin Collection,' in recognition of the long years of devoted service given by Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin 'Not only as efficient librarian but also as generous friend and advisor of students and officers of Teachers College.'"

BROWN, Ruth, 1922-23 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the law firm of Murray, Aldrich and Roberts, 37 Wall Street, New York.

CARTER, Julia F., 1906 P., appointed to take charge of the children's and school department of the New Haven Public Library.

COWING, Agnes, 1902 P., has been made librarian of the annexes of the De Witt Clinton High School, New York.

COYECQUE, Ernest, inspector of libraries for the City of Paris and for the Department of the Seine, and now president of the Association des

Bibliothécaires Français, retires from his post of inspector in August and becomes consulting director of the Paris Library School.

FORSTALL, Gertrude, has been appointed cataloger in the John Crerar Library to succeed Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, whose resignation was accepted as of January 1. Miss Forstall has been assistant cataloger for a number of years and acting cataloger in Mr. Josephson's absence. Jennie A. Hulce has returned to the staff as assistant cataloger.

LATIMER, Louise Payson, director of children's work at the District of Columbia Public Library, is the author of "Your Washington and Mine," "bringing together a very great amount of information and presenting it in colorful picturesque style with plenty of illuminating anecdote and entertaining instance." (Scribner, 382 p. \$2.50.)

SELKREGG, Laura A., 1922 P., has resigned the librarianship of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library to become librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SULLIVAN, Donna E., 1921 C. P., supervisor of branches in the Flint (Mich.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Peter White Library at Marquette (Mich.), to take effect May 1st.

WALKER, Caroline Burnite, is to conduct the course in work with children for the American Correspondence School of Librarianship.

WIGGIN, Frances Sedgwick, organizer for the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, will be in charge of the American Correspondence School of Librarianship course in cataloging.

WINSLOW, Amy, 1916, N. Y. S., chief of the Technical Department, and Gretta Smith, 1914 D., chief of the Publications Division of the Indianapolis Public Library, have returned from an eighteen months' leave of absence for work in the Friends Relief Service in Vienna.



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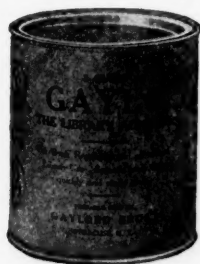
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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

American Library Association. *A. L. A. Booklist* books 1923; a selection. 44p. O. pap. 45c.

Canada. Library of Parliament. Annual supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament, 1923: classified list of all books and pamphlets added . . . 1923. Ottawa. 122p. Text in both French and English.

English catalogue of books for 1923: giving in one alphabet under author and title the size, price, month of publication and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom . . .; with the publications of learned and other societies, and directory of publishers. Bowker. 414p. O. \$4.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Rice, G. S. Stone dusting or rock dusting to prevent coal-dust explosions, as practiced in Great Britain and France. U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Bull. 225.)

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL

Adams, W. W. Quarry accidents in the United States, during . . . 1922. U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Technical paper 353.)

AGRICULTURE. See FARM MANAGEMENT

BANKS AND BANKING, STATE

Cable, J. R. Bank of the state of Missouri. University of Oklahoma, Norman: Author. Bibl. \$3.50. (Thesis—Ph.D.—Columbia Univ.)

BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT—DEUTERONOMY

Longacre, Lindsay B. Deuteronomy, a prophetic law book. New York: Methodist Book Concern. Bibl. D. 75c.

BULGARIA

Buchan, John. Bulgaria and Romania. Hodder. Bibl. 15s. (Nations of today; a new history of the world.)

CALIFORNIA. See PACIFIC STATES

CANADA—HISTORY

Toronto (Ont.) Public Library. Rebellion of 1837-38: a bibliography of the sources of information in the . . . library. . . . 81p.

CANNED FOOD

Savage, W. G. Canned foods in relation to health. Cambridge. Bibl. 8s. 6d. (Cambridge public health ser.; Milroy lectures 1923.)

CATULLUS

Harrington, Karl P. Catullus and his influence. Marshall Jones. 2p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Our debt to Greece and Rome, no. 11.)

CHEMISTRY. See COLLOIDS

CHILD WELFARE

Mangold, G. B. Problems of child welfare; rev. ed. Macmillan. Bibl. \$2.75. (Social science textbooks.)

CHRISTIANITY

Cadman, Samuel P. Christianity and the state. Macmillan. 8p. bibl. O. \$2.50.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Webb, Clement C. J. A century of Anglican theology and other lectures. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.25.

CHURCHES

Brunner, E. de S. Committee on Social and Religious Surveys. Tested method in town and country churches. Doran. Bibl. \$1.25.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Adams, Jessie. The garment industries in Cin-

cinnati. Cincinnati, Ohio: Vocational Bureau, Public Schools: Author. Bibl. (Vocational pamphlet no. 3.)

COAL MINES AND MINING. See LABOR UNIONS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, STATE

Leonard, R. J. Coordination of state institutions for higher education through supplementary curricular boards. Berkeley: University of California. Bibl. (Thesis—Ph.D.—Columbia Univ.)

COLLOIDS

Mathews, J. Howard. Colloid symposium monograph; papers and discussions presented at the First National Symposium on Colloid Chemistry. Univ. of Wisconsin, June, 1923. Madison: Univ. Co-operative Society. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. \$2.75.

COMMERCE

Suvaranta, B. Theory of the balance of trade in England: a study in mercantilism. Helsingfors, Finland: Author. Bibl. 6s. 6d.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Waterfall, E. A. The day continuation school in England: its function and future. London: Allen. Bibl.

CO-OPERATION

Blanc, E. T. Co-operative movement in Russia. Macmillan. Bibl. \$2.50.

DAVIDSON, JOHN

Davidson, John. Poems. Liveright. 4p. bibl. S. 95c. (Modern library.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Nichols, Roy F. Democratic machine, 1850-1854. Columbia University, New York: Author. Bibl. \$2.50. (Thesis—Ph.D.)

DUTCH IN THE UNITED STATES

Pieters, Aleida J. A. Dutch settlement in Michigan. Milwaukee, Wis.: Milwaukee-Downer College. Bibl. (Thesis—Ph.D.—Columbia Univ.)

ECONOMICS

Copeland, Morris A., and others. The trend of economics. Knopf. 37p. bibl. O. \$5.

EDUCATION

Trabue, Marion R. Measuring results in education. American Book Co. Bibl. D. \$2.

See also COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, STATE; CONTINUATION SCHOOLS; JEWS—EDUCATION.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Downey, Ezekiel H. Workmen's compensation. Macmillan. 45p. bibl. D. \$2. (Social science textbooks.)

ENGLAND—COMMERCE. See COMMERCE

ENGLISH LITERATURE. See under GENERAL, ABOVE

ETHICS. See JOURNALISM

ETHNOLOGY

Munroe, Helen. comp. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution. March 1, 1924. Smithsonian Inst. 30p. O. pap. (Pub. 2755.)

EURIPIDES

Lucas Frank L. Euripides and his influence. Marshall Jones. 2d. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Our debt to Greece and Rome, no. 3a.)

EUROPE—HISTORY

Benians, Sylvia. From Renaissance to revolution. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$3.

EUROPE—HISTORY, MODERN

Hayes, Carlton J. H. A political and social history of modern Europe; rev. ed.; v. 2, 1815-1924. Macmillan. Bibl. O. \$4.

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EVOLUTION

Lane, Henry H. *Evolution and Christian faith.* Princeton. 2p. bibl. O. \$2.

FARM MANAGEMENT

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. *Farm management: farm accounts, credits, marketing, homes and statistics; list of pubs. for sale.* . . . Jan. 1924. 22p. (*Price List* 68, 9th ed.)

FATIGUE, INDUSTRIAL

Farmer, E., and others. *Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board [Great Britain Medical Research Council]: no. 24. A comparison of the different shift systems in the glass trade.* London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl.

FERTILIZERS. See SOILS

FISH

Dean, Bashford. *A bibliography of fishes.* 3v.; v. III, ed. by Eugene Willis Gudger. . . . New York: American Museum of Natural History. 346p. O. pap. \$10; set. \$15.

FOOD. See CANNED FOOD

GLASS INDUSTRY. See FATIGUE, INDUSTRIAL

GOVERNMENT

Ford, Henry J. *Representative government.* Holt. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.50. (American political science ser.)

HISTORY, MEDIAEVAL. See MIDDLE AGES—HISTORY

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Walker, P. F. *Management engineering: the design and organization of industrial plants.* McGraw. Bibl. \$3.50.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Poole, DeWitt C. *The conduct of foreign relations under modern democratic conditions.* Yale. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2. (Inst. of Politics pubs., Williams College.)

IRELAND

Murray, R. H., and Hugh Law. *Ireland.* Hodder. Bibl. 15s. (Nations of today: a new history of the world.)

ISLAM. See MOHAMMEDANISM

JEWS—EDUCATION

Gamoran, Emmanuel. *Changing conceptions in Jewish education; in two books.* Macmillan. 24p. bibl. D. \$2.

JOURNALISM

Crawford, N. A. *Ethics of journalism.* Knopf. Bibl. \$2.75.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

Bibliography: recent labour legislation. International Labour Review. Feb. 1924. p. 289-302.

LABOR UNIONS

Hinrichs, A. F. *United mine workers of America and the non-union coal fields.* Columbia University; Author. Bibl. \$2.75. (Thesis—Ph.D.)

LAKE SUPERIOR—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Longstreth, T. Morris. *The Lake Superior country.* Century. 3p. bibl. D. \$3.50.

LANGUAGE

Kent, Roland G. *Language and philology.* Marshall Jones. 2p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Our debt to Greece and Rome, no. 22.)

MAN—ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY

Burkitt, Miles C. *Our forerunners; a study of palaeolithic man's civilizations in western Europe and the Mediterranean basin.* Holt. Bibl. S. \$1. (Home university library).

MENTAL HYGIENE

Williams, F. E. *Selected list of books on mental hygiene and allied subjects.* *Mental Hygiene Book Review Supplement.* Jan. 1924. p. 326-339.

MIDDLE AGES—HISTORY

Adair, E. R. *The sources for the history of the Council in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.*

Macmillan. Bibl. D. \$1.25. (Helps for students of hist., no. 51).

See also EUROPE—HISTORY

MINERS. See LABOR UNIONS

MISSOURI. See BANKS AND BANKING, STATE

MOHAMMEDANISM

Servier, Andre. *Islam and the psychology of the Muslim.* Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.75.

MUSIC. See PIANO MUSIC

ONTARIO—EDUCATION. See TEACHERS—TRAINING

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY, ITALIAN

Gillingham, Harold E. *Italian orders of chivalry and medals of honour.* Broadway and 155th st., New York: American Numismatic Society. Bibl. S. apply. (Numismatic notes and monographs, no. 20).

OREGON. See PACIFIC STATES

PACIFIC STATES

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. *Pacific states: California, Oregon, Washington; list of pubs. for sale.* . . . 14 p. Feb. 1924. (*Price List* 69, 4th ed.)

PERIODICALS

Homer, T. J., comp. *Guide to serial publications founded prior to 1918 and now or recently current in Boston, Cambridge, and vicinity; pt. 3. Ess-Int.* 193-288 p. Apply to R. P. Bigelow, librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

PHILOLOGY. See LANGUAGE

PIANO MUSIC

Westerby, Herbert. *The history of pianoforte music.* Dutton. 12 p. bibl. O. \$5.

POLITICAL PARTIES. See DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PSYCHOLOGY

Buckham, John W. *Personality and psychology; an analysis for practical use.* Doran. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.75.

RENAISSANCE. See EUROPE—HISTORY

RUMANIA. See BULGARIA

RUSSIA. See CO-OPERATION

SCHOOLS. See CONTINUATION SCHOOLS; EDUCATION

SCIENCE

Sykes, W. J. *Some good books in science—popular—elementary—advanced.* Ottawa, Canada: Carnegie Public Library. 14 p. O. pap.

Welch, P. S., and E. S. McCartney, eds. *Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. Papers: containing papers submitted at the annual meeting, in 1923.* Macmillan. Bibl. \$3; pap. \$2.25. (v. 3).

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM

Shakespeare, William. *The tragedy of Julius Caesar; ed. . . . by Milton M. Smith.* New York: Charles E. Merrill Co. 3 p. bibl. S. 50c. (Merrill's English texts).

SOCIOLOGY

Haynes, Frederick E. *Social politics in the United States.* Houghton. Bibl. O. \$3.50.

SOILS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. *Soils and fertilizers: pubs. for sale.* . . . Jan. 1924. 14 p. (*Price List* 46, 17th ed.)

SOUTH AFRICA

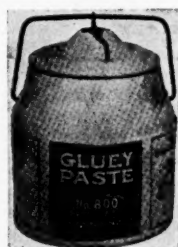
Harrison, C. W., comp. *Trade, industries, productions and resources, etc. of British South Africa and adjacent territories: a handbook of commercial information relating to the Union of South Africa, Southwest Protectorate, Rhodesia, Lourenco Marques, Beira, and hinterland.* 39 St. James's st., London S.W.1: Federation of British Industries. Bibl. 15s. 6d.

SOUTH AMERICA—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Black, Harman. *The real 'round South America.* 2148 Woolworth Bldg., New York: Real Book Co. 9 p. bibl. D. \$3.50.

SPIRITUAL LIFE

Logan, Kathrine. *The call of the upper road.* Doran. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.



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TEACHERS—TRAINING

Melvin, A. G. Professional training of teachers for the Ontario Public schools. Warwick. Bibl. \$2. (Thesis—Ph.D.—Columbia University).

TESTS, EDUCATIONAL

Wood, B. D. Measurements in higher education. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. \$2.16. (Thesis—Ph.D.—Columbia Univ.).

TESTS, MENTAL

Taylor, G. A. Inventory of the minds of individuals of six and seven years mental age. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. \$1.75; pap. \$1.25. (Thesis—Ph.D.).

THEOLOGY. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND

UNITED STATES—HISTORY—COLONIAL PERIOD

Burns, John F. Controversies between royal governors and their assemblies in the northern American colonies. Villanova College: Author. 5 p. bibl. D. \$4.25.

UNITED STATES—POLITICS. See DEMOCRATIC PARTY; SOCIOLOGY

UNITED STATES—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOM

Kallen, Horace M. Culture and democracy in the United States; studies in the group psychology of the American peoples. Liveright. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.

See also SOCIOLOGY

VITAMINES

Great Britain Medical Research Council. Report on the present state of knowledge of accessory food factors (vitamins). 2d ed. rev. and enl. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 4s. 6d. (Special rpt. ser. no. 38).

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Connecticut Board of Education. Suggestions for a program in educational guidance for secondary schools: emphasizing the life career motive. Hartford. Bibl. (High sch. bull. 2, ser. 1922-23).

WASHINGTON. See PACIFIC STATES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. See EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 2-3. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. Twenty-eighth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

May 16. At the Silas Bronson Library and the Mattatuck Historical Society. Connecticut Library Association. Speakers: State Librarian Godard, Dean Wilbur Cross of Yale, Edward H. Davis of Waterbury, and others. Round tables for public, special, college and children's librarians.

May 22. At the New York Public Library, Main Exhibition Room. New York Regional Catalogue Group. Mr. Lydenberg will talk about the ancient manuscripts, early printed books, first editions, autographs, etc., in the exhibition.

May 22-23. At Augusta—Maine State Library and Lithgow Library. Maine Library Association annual meeting. Hotels Augusta House and Hotel North.

June 19-21. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club.

June 30-July 5. At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Forty-sixth annual conference of the A. L. A., in co-operation with affiliated organizations. Preliminary announcements on p. 334.

Aug. 28-30. At Santa Fé (N. M.). Southwestern Library Association regional meeting in connection with the New Mexico Library Association.

Sept. 24-26. At the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library. New Hampshire Library Association.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

A librarian with some training and ten years' experience in public library work would like a position in the South or Southwest. Available July 1st. Y. P. 9.

Young woman, college graduate, with library school training and experience, wants position, in reference department or as general assistant, in September. M. L. 9.

Trained, experienced librarian, having reached limit of advancement in present position, wishes to obtain position as librarian, or department head of college or university library. R. C. B. 9.

Librarian, university graduate, experienced in all phases college library work, desires position September first. Order and reference work referred. W. M. 9.

Available about June first as general librarian, university and library school trained man of successful executive experience. Especially interested in opportunity for strong community program. S. E. 9.

Young man, M.A., with thoro knowledge of French, German, and Slavic languages, and five years' experience, wants position in university or large city library. L. O. 9.

Librarian of several years experience; holds law degree from one of the leading law schools in the south; library training at Columbia University and Texas State Library, desires larger executive position and more extensive field. F. R. 9.

Young woman, college graduate with teaching experience, one year's library school training and three years' library experience in general work and cataloging, wants position, preferably in a reference department, or as librarian of a high-school or Eastern normal school.

Librarian, library school graduate with four years' experience as librarian of small public library and assistant librarian of a teachers college, wishes position in public or school library. K. F. 9.

Young woman, college graduate with library school training and two years' experience in a university library, wishes position as part time cataloger and reference librarian in a college or university library. T. R. 9.

Wanted about September 1st, by a high school graduate with business training, and ten years' experience in catalog, order and loan departments of a public library, a change of position, preferably one in a school library. E. A. 9.

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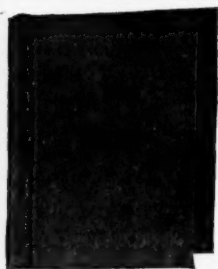
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